PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,671.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-33 P.M.				
1909.				
20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6002	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
6th Apl.	MACEDONIA	10013	.....	...
13th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6002	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6002	MONGOLIA	9605
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6002	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7917	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6002	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6002	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9571

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	363	536	336	496
Port Said	468	746	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa, or Naples	578	926	426	770	429	649
Liverpool, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles sojourning via Marseilles or Naples	606	906	617	798	463	704
Karachi	652	*1185	970	*920	469	890
	44	..	40	...	22	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 948 at Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.		Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Calcutta ...	...		do	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...		.....	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester.	...		Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi.....	...		Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...		Apl. 23	May 13	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...		May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 22nd Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,206	Tues. 30th Mar.	9 a.m. Ostch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. "ARABIA," 2,937 tons, 22nd Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Gombroon, Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. "KOLA," 1,206 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,

16th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl, 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Talt	27th March, 1909.
CHIASSILA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay, For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	18th March
* PRASIDENT	3,508	Mahlhaner	29th "
			9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Capp Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

the SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilfinher	16th Apr 1909
KORRNER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,303	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Baicich	Early April.
* COUNTESS ELISE	4,390	B. Bolmar	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Gobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class: Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp as TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OHINA	5999	G. Bergullian	26th Mar. 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
2 GRENEY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	SANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay;	Singapore.	Saigon,
Calcutta;	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Madras;	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Rangoon;	Batavia.	Hankow.
Colombo;	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Penang;	Manilla.	Kobe,
Thaiping (Perak),	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and full use of this unparalleled tonic of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a source of mental anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these agonising and painful ailments. The first does gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Consultant, 35 Hind Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birth day.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 8	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 9	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	396 11	66 12	50

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION CLOSED.

EXHIBITORS are requested to send to the Town Hall for their PICTURES, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Warrant Officer in charge Ordnance Depot, Bombay, up to 12 O'Clock noon, on 28th March, 1909, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, by PUBLIC AUCTION, for two years, commencing from 1st April, 1909.

2. Conditions of the contract are that the Stores are to be removed from the Depot and a receipt given for them before the Auction takes place.

3. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 17th March to 26th March, 1909, on payment of rupee per set.

4. Any further information required will be given at the Depot by the Undersigned.

H. G. BELL, Conductor,
Warrant Officer in charge.

Bombay Depot, 9th March, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, OLD STEEL TRANSVERSE SLEEPERS, taken out of the line, about 190 tons at Lahore, and 700 tons at Raewind available, arranged in lots of 10 tons each. Free delivery will be given at any Station on the North-Western Railway, to purchasers of a full wagon load and above.

Sleepers can be inspected in the General Stores Yard, Lahore, and in the Engineer's Yard at Raewind. Offers will be received up to the 31st March, 1909, for the whole quantity or any portions of it, not less than 10 tons.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 12th March, 1909.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1909.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM MONDAY, 15th instant, our HEAD OFFICE for India will be at

York Buildings,
Hornby Road,
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH COMPANY (1902), LTD.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.

Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.

New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
Java—Teak.

} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. B. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. B. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a "bona-fide" tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD MARCH, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

ON THE OVAL

A TORCH-LIGHT TATTOO

Will play

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUND

TO-DAY,

The 16th instant,

From 9 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

Admission as usual.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,

in aid of the CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

MARCH 22nd and 23rd.

GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY, MILITARY MASSED BANDS.

GRAND CONCERT

at which most of the leading amateurs of Bombay will assist.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

For the Concert Programmes, Price 8 annas each, will be issued, which will admit to the Concert tent and can now be obtained from

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

GRAND FANCY FETE

ON THE OVAL,

IN AID OF

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WILL OPEN on 1st April and last for about 3/4 weeks.

Excellent opportunity for Advertisers and Merchants. Amusements on an extensive scale.

Central Booths, Side Stalls and Spaces for Advertisments, inside and outside the enclosure, To Let on special terms.

Existing Stall and Booth holders should apply at once for renewal if desirous.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
Hon: Secretary,
Elphinstone Circle.

DON'T MISS THE SWITCHBACK

When Visiting

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION

BUT

COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT

THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE SENSATION IS

BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.

THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT

From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.

FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,

WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).

EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW

From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILL BE OPEN DAILY,

from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including:—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

FAIRY'S BOWER,

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.

AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?

This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MAYORS & Co., Ld. Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 4-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Ghaeacher, 19, Worsted Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of smoky death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was "well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Dept. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A HINDOO GRADUATE with knowledge of Sanskrit and Science, (Physics and Chemistry), is open to ENGAGEMENT. Apply to Box No. 1304, care of this Paper.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lobster to Regimental Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Specially Fine Class Grasias and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Mcffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 51, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 554, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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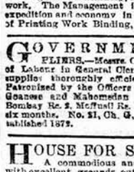
"THE EMPIRE."—The file of this "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Colombo, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TYPIST for one month. One with know edge of Shorthand preferred. Apply RAJADESEN DAYAL & SONS, Cox's Building, Hornby Road.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.



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Coaster Brake, best makes of Tyres, Gradus Universal Lever Rim Brakes, saddles, gears and all latest improvements.

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Wood Trimmers,
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4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

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All Wine Merchants.

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SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 1000's reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite myself again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1909.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bicondy Bazar, near Nawab Masjid, Post No. 8.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1839. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ℠ Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the itinerant form of Slattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemico-pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, indigestion, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

JOHNSON'S SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the married life. Particular letter as to secondary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Author, DR. JOHNSON, 64, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.C., or of Agents the above. Price 1s. 6d. Postage Free Home.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

TWIN CYLINDER MINERVA MOTOR CYCLE, in complete working order.

Apply,
P. NASARWANJI & COMPANY,
9/10, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, coarse or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain*.

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/2, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute. A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—

POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept. 6, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Rate.		Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs.	20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	"	11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	"	6 6
Monthly ...	" 2 8	"	2 2

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs.	30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	"	16 0
Quarterly ...	" 11 10	"	8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	"	3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 19
Half-yearly ...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	...	" 4	" 5

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Lichenfels, 3,623 tons, Captain H. Frerichs, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 7,108 cases kerosene oil, and 2,000 cases naphtha.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, sailed yesterday from Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons, Captain W. Dabcevich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. Steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W. C. Bird, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lackawanna, 2,468 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay via Singapore in ballast.

The steamer Aynthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis, sailed yesterday for Bangkong, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 15.

Aporima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Gordon .... Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Budrie.....1613 Buldion .....H C Joosub
Dunbarmoor 2341 .....The Captain
Joalpara .1399 Elton.....M M & Co
Haverstoe.....2467 Foley .....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich .....578 Pigot ...Rangoon ...P & P S N Co
Inverask.....3203 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....505 Manley .....K M & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Muir .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon. 318 Butler .....M & Co
Lindenfels .....2595 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lackawana.....2468 Gray .....Standard Oil Co
Lichenfels .....1693 Frerichs.....W & A Graham & Co
Pearlmoor ..2576 Moffell .....
Royal Sceptic ..2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Ruth.....2722 Hellisen .....Bombay Co
Shah Najaf .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahzun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg ..3173 Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Vadala.....2164 Le Feuve .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	17-3	P S N Co
C & R Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Rangoon	16-3	A Strandsen
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	27-3	M & Co
F City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Liverpool via Karachi	20-3	K Nixon & Co
G Hossinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	20-3	P S N Co
M Salsette	2362	Lewellen	Aden	20-3	P & O Co
N Nairn	2324	Hansen	Dunkirk	28-3	W & A G & Co
O Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Genoa	16-3	B & P S N Co
P Barenfels	3467	Kruze	Karachi	21-3	W & A G & Co
Q Islarni	1604	Newley	Jeddah	21-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	15-3 W & A G & Co
4	Ile de la Reunion	3015	Trichon	Havre	31-3 K Nixon & Co
5	Birkhall	3738	Jones	Antwerp	17-3 J M & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Dabcevics	Trieste	16-3 A L S N Co
8	Alberta Treves	2147	Crocco	Genoa	16-3 W & A G & Co
9	Devanha	4785	Hayward	Shanghai	17-3 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	27-3 P & O S N Co
14	Kola	510	Cole	Basreh	18-3 M Mackenzie & Co
15	D Baldinno	3831	Maganzini	Genoa	15-3 Florio & R s N Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachi	16-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bagnar	17-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Sonamati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Annie	2445	Jones	N F...T Morrison & Co

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Lichenfels s	Fririchs	New York Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dco Baldnino s	Maganzini	Genoa &c
	Aynthia s	Curtis	Bangkok
	Massilla s	Thomson	Liverpool &c
	Nadir, s	Bird	Calcutta &c
	Bohemia s	Dabcevich	Trieste &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara, Elton, for Basreh.
„ Lackawanna, Gray, for Aroe-Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Vadala for Calcutta &c.
„ Kola for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Lindenhall for Kobe &c.
„ Ville-de-la Ciotat for Marseilles &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali left Seychelles for Bombay on the 13th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is expected here on the 19th instant.

The same Coy's. Steamer Vorwaerts, left Kobe for Bombay via intermediate ports on the 14th instant.

The same Coy's. Steamer India, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 12th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Colombo for Bombay on 13th instant and is expected here on 16th instant at 5 p. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
2	Visigoth	Calcutta
10	Trenthan Hall	Coast
12	Wildenfels	Antwerp
12	Vindobona	Calcutta
13	Fulwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 15.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Kimji ; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—55 bales cotton, D D Currani and Co ; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 4,000 cwts teaseed, and 12,600 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,998 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 14,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 101 cwts gum and 500 cwts myrabollams, T V Godsey Bros ; 101 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy ; 200 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Birkhall s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 37 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 223 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 880 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bechar ; 501 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co ; 327 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Clazebrook and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—170 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 3,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co ; 3,885 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 509 cwts gum, 1,080 cwts myrabollams, 250 cwts olibanum, and 94 cwts turmeric, P Jaithabhoy ; 288 cwts flore V Hurridass.

FOR GENOA.

Mansoori s—2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Manchester s—2,000 cwts wheat and 245 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—32 cwts googal, D Pusoo and Co ; 76 cwts shark-fins, R Dhunji and Co ; 84 cwts raisins, 12 cwts senna leaves, 2 cwts aloes, 8 cwts hingda, 115 cwts googal and 4 cwts gallnuts, T Kanji ; 21 cwts storax, H Saboor ; 18 cwts storax and 7 cwts ghee, H Nunji ; 300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 173 cwts gum and 3 cwts seelaras, P Jaithabhoy.

Devanha s—6½ cwts genda horn, M M Essabhoy ; 1¾ cwts genda horns M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—192 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ischia s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6' B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

589 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

Class Firing practice which includes the Gatacre Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant by No. 1 and 2 Companies fallen by 10-30 a.m. and open fire at 11 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant.

Every member including Reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

586 INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps (Nos. 1 and 2 and E E. Companies) in the Town Hall Compound on Monday the 15th inst. parade at the Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and caps belt, bayonet, pouch and rifle with sling. Rifles and side arms can be obtained at Head-Quarters for those who have not already drawn them.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

590 LECTURE.

A Lecture will be given by the Adjutant at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder on Thursday, the 18th instant at 7 p. m.—

Dress.—Plain cloths.

Subject :—Remarks on practice of the 14th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th March.

829. Detail for the week ending 20th instant :—

To-day, Tuesday 16th instant —The Battalion will parade at 6-15 p. m. on the Oval for Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Dress.—Drill Order, Caps, Cadet Companies to attend.

Wednesday 17th instant,—"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3 30 p. m.

II. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday 18th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 15 p. m.

Friday 19th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

830. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended.

9 drills.—The Commanding Officer trusts that all volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

831. Rifle Meeting.—Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th March. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

832. All members who have not yet completed the individual matches may do so after the Cadet marching competition at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday 17th inst. Firing for these matches will probably commence about 9 a. m.

833. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following mornings :—Thursday the 18th, Friday the 19th, and Saturday the 20th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., R. V. R.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In March 1909. Bengal	46,80,000	44,31,900	.....	2,48,100
In Feb. 1909. Bombay	6,00,000	29,700	.....	5,70,300
Total...	52,80,000	44,61,600	.....	8,18,400

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Eleven months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of March 1909. Bengal	59670000	63516675	38,46,675	.....
To end of Feb. 1909. Bombay	8100000	20967300	12867300	.....
Total ...	67770000	84483975	16713975	.....

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

March 17, 1909, being the anniversary of the late F. A. Fernandes (Johnny), of the "Government Central Press," friends and well-wishers are requested to kindly pray for the repose of his soul.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUFFS.—February 28, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Cuffs, a son.

RYAN.—March 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. E. J. Ryan, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

TWEEDIE—March 9, at Mackay's Gardens, Nurgumbaukam, Madras, the wife of F. F. Tweedie, South Indian Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRACEY—DEANE.—February 18, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain, of Lahore, Stephen William Gracey, Indian Civil Service, to Una, eldest daughter of Colonel G. W. Deane, C.B., Indian Army.

DEATHS.

PURVES-LOCHNER.—March 1, at Lahore, Amelia Caroline Thorpe, the wife of A. Purves-Lochner, N.-W. Railway.

ROBLEY.—February 24, at Kohat, Sub-Conductor Edward Vincent Robley, S. and T. Corps, aged 40.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street 3 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Articled Clerks' Examination, High Court.

B. V. R., Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim :—"Mistrust the man who finds everything good, and the man who finds everything evil and still more the man who is indifferent to everything."—LAVATER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m ; Mar. 28th. First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th. in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Industrial Development Scheme of India, meeting in the Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.

Thursday, March 18.—Mr. A. K. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10-30 a.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-10 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 40 p m: Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Prize distribution, Depressed Classes Society's Schools, B. B. and C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-47m., 2-22a.

Friday, March 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 9-15m., 10-10a. Low water, 3-36m., 3-18a.

Saturday, March 20.—Bombay Races, 14th Extra meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection, 6-30 a.m. Jamshedji Novroz holiday. Dinner to M. F. H. of the Jackal Club, 8-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-12m., 10-52a. Low water, 4-48m., 4-18a.

Sunday, March 21.—Fourth Sunday in Lent Inspection of B. V. A. at the Mahaluxmi Battery by the General Officer Commanding and the Inspector of Coast Defences in India. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 11-3m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-57m., 4 59a.

Monday, March 22.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—A Torch light tattoo band will play at the Exhibition to-day. A large gathering is expected as such performances are rare in Bombay.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Professor N. G. Velinkar, M.A., L.L.B., will deliver a public address at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) to-day, in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Society as an Organism." Principal A. L. Coverdon has kindly consented to preside.

THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION.—A lecture on "The introduction of the Catholic Religion into Bombay" will be delivered by Mr. Jno. Godinho, in the Goan Union Schoool Hall, Dabul, on Saturday, the 20th instant at 6 30 p.m., (S.T.) The Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, has kindly consented to preside.

TELEGRAPH RUNNER RUN OVER.—On Sunday afternoon, Arjoon Genoo, a telegraph runner, was coming out of a lane by the side of the Kalbadevi Road Post Office, when he was knocked down by a private carriage. Two of his ribs were fractured by a wheel of the carriage passing over him. He was removed to the hospital where he is detained for treatment. The injured man does not know the driver or the owner of the carriage.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Ville dela Ciotat" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 18th instant. Letters, etc, for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. at the new G. P. O. the previous day. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at 6-15 p.m.

Quickstep ...The Wearing of the Green.....Goff
Overture ...Morning, Noon and Night .....Suppe
Selection ...The Orchid .....Monckton
Valse .....Phantome.....Gung'l
Selection of Airs of all Nations.....Jacobi
Gavotte.....Theodora .....Le Thiere.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W.R.P. Wallace, and Officers of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the following programme of music will be rendered at the parade ground, Colaba Point, under the direction of Mr. A F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Yankee Grit .....Hoffman
Reminiscences of Sullivan.....Winterbottom
Valse.....Luna.....Linke
Selection.....La Gioconda.....Ponchiello
Gavotte .....La Comtesse .....Dotwell
Galop .....Sans Façon .....Hirz

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, to-day :—

From 5-30 p. m.

March .....Mandla Road .....Adam
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Song .....Mona.....Adam
Selection .....A Runaway Girl .....Caryll
Valse .....The Merry Widow.....F. Lehar
Selection .....The Mikado .....Sullivan
New Dance... Le Pilon-Pilon .....J. Clerice

From 9-30 p. m.

March... .....The Light Horse ...Von Blon
Overture .....Tatti in Maschera.K. Bela
Serenata .....Love in Idleness....Macbeth
Selection .....Havana .....L. Stuart
Valse .....The Dancing Girl...Coote
Selection .....The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
American Sketch...By the Swanee River Myddleton

ORPHANAGE CHILDREN'S TREAT.—About 1,400 or 1,500 children from the Hospitals and Orphanages mentioned below are expected to attend the Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition to-day. They will be admitted free between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. and will be provided with refreshments by Mr. Hundas Valji. The institutions which thus benefit are as follows :—The Indo-British Institution, Byculla Educational Society, the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Sir Curimbhoy's Khoja Orphanage, Mr. Ludha Ebrahim's Khoja Orphanage, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji's Khoja Hospital, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Bora Orphanage, Lady Northcote's Hindu Orphanage, the Sullemani Bora Orphanage, the Dossa Jain Orphanage, the Kutchee Lohana Orphanage.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—Sunday being the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Shivaji Dharamji J.P., his son Mr. Narsingrao, gave a grand feast to all the orphans and staff, numbering about 200, of the Lady North cote Hindu Orphanage at Parel. He has also taken a list of requirements of the Orphanage and has undertaken to present some brass and copper pots, lamps and other furniture. He fed, and distributed clothes to, all the blind boys of the Victoria School for the Blind and gave two cup-boards and a musical instrument for the permanent use of that institution. Instead of following the old custom of feeding his own caste people or Brahmins on such occasions, Mr. Narsingrao showed a more desirable and philanthropic spirit by helping the needy and and the deserving.

AHMEDABAD LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article published in your renowned paper, dated 12th last, regarding the lottery drawn on the 23rd and 24th Feb. 1909, for granting the country liquorshops in the district of Ahmedabad, I beg to send you some more facts. Certain persons who belong to one family and who have individually got country liquorshops in Ahmedabad at present, were disqualified on the ground that they belonged to a syndicate company, because they were members of one family, and were stopped from trying their luck in the lottery. These persons, whom the freak of fortune has changed into a syndicate really worked so honestly that the Abkari revenue has increased to more than double. Even the Abkari Officers were quite pleased with their work and they were given hopes up to the last to be selected as desirable ones. Even on the 17th Feb. while their applications were accepted by the Abkari Collector, they were not informed of their so-called disqualification but at the last moment they were told that as they belong to one family, they were looked upon as a syndicate company. They tried to assert that they did not belong to a syndicate, but no steps were taken to find out the truth and thus they were deprived of their means of maintenance. If they were really the members of a syndicate (though it was not proved so) still one of them at least should have been given a chance to try his luck in the lottery, but it was not done so. While, at the same time (as already stated in your paper of 12th last) five members of another family were *not* looked upon as a syndicate and each and every one of them was allowed a chance in the lottery and their luck was so good as to get five big shops in Ahmedabad. In the same way the three Kalal brothers also got three good shops in Ahmedabad.

JUSTICE.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will let me thank the Public through your paper for their support of the above Institution on the occasion of the benefit show kindly organised by the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.

The Promoters very generously defrayed all expenses at their own charges and a sum of Rs. 537-8 was handed to the Hon. Treasurer.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. BURNETT.

MR. BANDMANN AND THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit us to correct a slight printer's errors, we think, in our letter. The date should be "4th Nov. 1907" it makes a difference of a year over which the correspondence extended.—Yours, &c.,

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

Annual Prize-Distribution.

The annual prize-distribution of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place yesterday evening in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey presided, and Mrs. C. M. Cursetji gave away the prizes.

A very interesting programme of recitations and songs was gone through, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Rustom P. Mody, Honorary Secretary, then read the directors' report, which stated :

The directors have much pleasure in placing before the members and supporters of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution the following Report of the work of the Insitution during the year 1908. The number of pupils at the beginning of the year was 125, increasing to 142 towards the middle of the year, and at its close there were 133 of these pupils. There were 23 Hindus, one Mussalman, one Israelite, and the rest all Parsees. The number of Parsees shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year whilst the other communities remain stationary. The Alexandra Institution is the only school that being open to all our different communities, affords and encourages a healthy and friendly intercommunion amongst them. The school is fully equipped with a competent teaching staff, is most healthily situated and all the requirements that fit it for a High school are carefully attended to and provided. We would, therefore, invite our Hindu and Mussalman brethren more largely to take advantage of such an Institution. Among the Hindu gentlemen who take such advantage, the directors are glad to notice the names of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Raghunandhan Kothare, Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Kirtikar, Prof. S. R. Bhandarker, Mr K. Natarajan, Mr. Balcrishna Shrigaoker and Mr. Deojee Chothani. The Institution has again scored a satisfactory success at the last Matriculation Examination, when out of four pupils sent up, three passed with very high marks, and even the fourth was successful in passing the compulsory English language test as well as in most of the other subjects, failing only in the optional English paper. The names of the successful pupils and the marks they obtained, are as under :—Mithibai Bomanjee Bharucha 412, Jerbai Pallonjee Bamboat 303, Muktabai Sadanand Tarkhad 235. The first of these young ladies has further distinguished herself by carrying off the Chatfield Prize of one hundred rupees as well as "The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship" of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for one year. Both these prizes are awarded by the University to the female candidate who scores the highest total marks at the Matriculation Examination. Miss Jaijee K. Nazir, who holds the Government School of Arts' third grade certificate and also the Drawing Teachers' certificate, continues to teach the school drawing-class in a very efficient manner, and has succeeded in getting 14 of her pupils to pass and obtain certificates in the Arts" examinations of 1908. Of these one obtained the third grade, four the second grade and nine the first grade certificates. Our drawing as well as music classes are open to non-pupils ; and it is a satisfactory feature of our school work that many of our pupils, after passing the Matriculation, continue to attend Miss Nazirs and Miss Plunkett's classes, for attaining to higher proficiency in these subjects. The music class is doing good work under Miss Norah Plunkett, who is a Licentiate of the London Trinity College of Music. The Trinity College examinations for practical music or pianoforte-playing and for musical knowledge or the theory of music, are held annually in Bombay, as in other principal places in India. Our pupils are prepared for these examinations, and during the year under review, three of them appeared, one in the preparatory, one in the junior and one in the intermediate division of the examination in pianoforte-playing and obtained Certificates of Proficiency ; whilst one appeared in the junior and one in the intermediate for the musical knowledge examination and both passed with honours. Their names and the marks they obtained, are :—Dhanbai Jehangir Cursetjee 91, Serene Rustamjee Kharas 83. To physical culture which is now so much recommended as a part of school training, attention continues to be paid under the skilled tuition of Miss Frances Short, an English lady who holds the title of Leader of the Goldsmith's Institution, and several gold, silver and bronze medals for high proficiency in Calisthenics. She takes the girls through a regular course of physical drill and exercises with India clubs, rods, &c., twice in the week. As Miss Short generally returns to England during the rains and is back early in the cold weather, she is thus enabled to give her pupils the benefit of the most up-to-date teaching in this subject. Though there could be no question as to the great value of physical training for our young girls, when the instruction is given under such competent direction, and though the pupils appear to take to it with a fair amount of zest as part of their school work we fear it is not, as it should be, properly and regularly attended to or practised at home ; thus much of the benefit that is to be derived from it is lost. Parents and guardians could do much, we think, to cure this defect.

During the past year several of our pupils competed for the scholarships awarded by the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association. Of these one each of Rs. 6 per mensem were won by Velbai Deojee Chothanee and Ahilyabai Shridhar Bhandarkar, and one of Rs. 3 by Ratanbai P. Mahaluxmivalla. We have to record here with much grief and regret the untimely death, during the course of the past year, of Velbai Deojee Chothanee, who fell a victim to the plague. She was a particularly bright and promising pupil and had she been spared, would have become a credit to the Institution as well as the Bhatia community, to which she belonged. As exhibits showing the work and attainment of school pupils were invited by the Director of Public Instruction for the recent Nagpur Industrial Exhibition, our Institution forwarded a large number of specimens of needle-work, water-color and other drawings and models of flowers and figures in colored clay, done by our pupils. Though no awards have been secured, these specimens have attracted encouraging comment and praise from all who have examined them. As has been our practice, quite independent examiners were invited to conduct the annual school-final examinations. The Revd. Mr. R Macomish, B. A., B. D., Professor of English, Wilson College, was kind enough to examine in English, and he reports: "I have examined all the standards from the seventh downwards, and have pleasure in reporting that the work of the various classes bears evidence of efficient and painstaking teaching on the part of a competent staff." "The reading work had been well prepared throughout and the explanations as a rule were well given." The tone and discipline of the classes appeared to be excellent. The Committee is to be congratulated in having a Lady Principal with the qualities of Miss Burn, whose thorough grasp of the work of the various standards was manifest throughout the examination." Mr. Macomish who kindly examined the VI, and VII Standards in English Conversation, says she is "much pleased with the result of the examination. All the pupils easily followed what I said to them" and "it was evident that English Conversation was being made a distinct feature in the school curriculum." Miss Serene Sorabjee Parakh, B. A., and late Professor of French, Wilson College, examined the upper standards in the French language and says "their progress was quite satisfactory. The pronunciation was very good and all that the girls were taught was well taught." Gujarati is taught throughout, from the alphabet up to Standard IV. Mr. B. J. G. Shastri, M. A., examined in this language and has favoured us with a lengthy report containing many useful suggestions. He says "that the lower classes are well coached up in Gujarati. Most of the girls are able to read and write and recite pretty well without provincialism", "They translate and express the meaning of the text correctly" and also "write fairly correct Gujarati and good handwriting." Mr. M. S. Commissariat, M. A., Professor of History in the Gujarat Arts College, examined in History and Geography. He reports "the higher classes especially showed by quick and intelligent answers, their command over English and to be well acquainted with the general facts of History and Geography. The text-books in use are quite suited to their purpose The Gujarati classes gave great satisfaction in Geography and Map-pointing." Professor V. P. Dalal, M. A., B. Sc., of Elphinstone College, examined in Mathematics and Science. He says he is "much impressed by the progress made by the pupils. The intelligence displayed by them in the different classes agreeably surprised me, and reflects great credit on the staff." So far the studies dealt with refer to the literary or High School proper part of the school curriculum leading up to the Matriculation. The other subjects peculiarly suited to girls, without a proper training in which female education would be entirely incomplete, are carefully attended to in this Institution. These are needle-work of different sorts, and which includes cutting-out or the art of shaping and preparing the materials, and the use of the sewing machine ; music and singing ; drawing, which includes modelling in clay; and calisthenics. The examiners in these subjects were Miss Soonabai S. Jussavala, a Bombay Artist, in drawing—and Mrs. Macnee, Principal, Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, in all the others They report being very favourably impressed with the ability of the teachers and the progress of the pupils in these various branches of female education. The directors desire here most cordially to thank and acknowledge the great obligation they are under to the several ladies and gentlemen for the trouble they so kindly took and the time they expended in carrying out these examinations, which are apt to be—especially in the matter of English—laborious and trouble-some. The Gujarati section of the Alexandra Institution which obtains a small grant-in-aid from the Municipal Joint Schools Committee was inspected and examined by Mr. K. A. Pala, Deputy Educational Inspector. Mr. Bala is a particularly strict and careful inspector, but at the same time one who takes great interest in his work. The report he makes shows a very satisfactory state of things both as regards the position and condition of the premises and the general equipment of the school ; as well as the progress of the classes in Gujarati. As regards many points the Inspector's comments are "fair, very fair good and very good." The teaching staff "is adequate and competent." The classes showed "fair results," the drill practice is "smart, precise and uniform." "All

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The text of an important circular recently issued by Major-General R. I. Scallon, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Adjutant-General in India, to General Officers, Commanding Divisions expresses the views of the Commander-in Chief and deals with the duties and training of the Volunteer Force. We can only notice a few of the instructions enumerated therein, but every word of the circular should be read by those, civilians and soldiers alike, who have the interests of the Empire at heart. The primary objects of Volunteer Corps in India are "the protection of life and property and the preservation of the peace", which duties, we are told, they will as a rule be called upon to fulfil only when Regular Troops are either not available or not available in sufficient numbers. In the Madras Presidency the Regular Troops grow less and less as each year goes by, and more attention should in consequence be paid to Volunteering, but Englishmen are notoriously pathetic in this particular and are only too ready to be lulled into a sense of false security; and those who dwell in this Presidency are no exception to this rule. The Volunteer Force, according to the circular, is the medium by which all non-military European and Eurasian British subjects not physically or otherwise disqualified can be trained to the use of arms and fitted to take a man's part in time of emergency. No one can deny the possibility of such emergencies occuring or shut his eye to the fact that if serious trouble arose there would probably be nothing like sufficient Regular Troops available, in this part of India at any rate; yet a large majority of non-military European and Eurasian British subjects do nothing to fit themselves to take a man's part in times of emergency.

No efforts, Major-General Scallon says, should be spared to induce members of the civil community to become Volunteers. "In this connection perhaps nothing can help so effectively as a good example set by those who in civil life are superiors." For years the General's predecessors have been harping on the same string; and what is the result? Deterioration almost everywhere. Let the authorities compare the rolls of the senior Indian Volunteer Corps as they are to-day with what they were twenty or thirty years ago, and realise of what avail have been spasmodic utterances like that quoted above. The time has gone by for platitudes; deeds are wanted, not words. If the Government wish to have an efficient Volunteer Force in India, they must make Volunteering much more attractive than it is at present. They only alternative, as we recently remarked, is the enrolment of all Europeans or those of European descent in an Anglo-Indian Militia, and their compulsory service in the active or reserve portion of such Force, according to age. If those who shirk their responsibilities were made to pay for the privilege of inaction—and in these decadent days we suppose the carrying of arms must be considered a hardship—enough funds should be forthcoming vastly to increase the efficiency of the existing Volunteer Corps; and, as General Hill said, the most efficient Volunteer Corps are sure to be the most popular. Nothing tends towards degeneration in a Volunteer Corps sooner or more certainly than want of money.

The State, says Major-General Scallon, has need for all; but, we repeat, it does very little to attract them. On the other hand, we could quote instances when by foolish regulations and everlasting red tape the State has done its best to stifle enthusiasm. A change, however, which all Volunteers will probably welcome is foreshadowed in the following words:—"Keeping in view the very limited time which is available, or which the majority of the members can spare, for training, it is essential that the instruction of the Volunteers should be such as will best fit them to perform the objects for which the Force is maintained, and that no time should be wasted in teaching what is unnecessary." The sooner it is realised that Volunteers do not exist for show, the better for all concerned. The Sections in the Regulations devoted to ceremonial parades should in most cases be expunged from the Volunteer drill book, though some Corps, we are told, must be prepared to take part in ceremonial duties. As a rule, it is doubtful whether such evolutions as marching past are more trying for the men to carry out, or for the General for whose benefit they are being performed to watch. A Volunteer is considered efficient if he does nine drills in a year, and there are those who will make him waste the best part of these on learning how to present arms, march past, etc. To make the training of the Volunteer as practical as possible is a move in the right direction, and in order to effect this the circumstances of each Corps are to be carefully considered by Brigade Commanders in consultation with the local Political or Civil authorities; and when this has been done lines for instruction are to be laid down by the Brigade Commanders accordingly. Henceforth, consideration is to be given, and with good reason too, both to what may happen when the majority of the Regular Troops are employed beyond the frontier, and to what may take place in time of peace, owing to local unrest.

The Commander-in-Chief is stated to attach much importance to the recognition of the Volunteers by the Regulars as being an integral portion of the armed forces of the State. It is to the interest of the Regular Troops, he says, that the Volunteers should be both numerous and efficient; the absence of Volunteers in sufficient numbers to deal with local disorder may result in Regular Troops being kept back from more important service. This also is a sound suggestion. It has been the practice hitherto, for some unexplained reason not only for Regular and Volunteer Troops to be kept entirely apart, but for one Volunteer Corps to avoid another almost like the plague. Why is it one so seldom hears of combined manœuvres among the Volunteers? Yet in the day of emergency, when they will not be able to fight in watertight compartments, Volunteer C. O.'s will probably lament the fact that they did not take more trouble to learn each other's methods in the piping times of peace. The majority of Volunteers nowadays see little of Regulars other than their own Adjutants, or the Brigadier-General and his Brigade-Major on occasional Inspections; and the Officers of one Volunteer Corps, "qua" Officers, seldom, if ever meet those of another Corps except at the Mess table. In future, however, if the Commander-in-Chief's orders are carried out, every encouragement and facility to attend the ordinary drills and parades of Regular units will be given to Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Volunteers to enable them to acquire confidence and the habit to command, and also that they may have before them a standard of efficiency as a guide in the training of their own men. This order seems so sensible and reasonable that one wonders that some of the Indian Volunteer Corps should have lived to the age of fifty years before it was promulgated; it is also revolutionary that one doubts it will ever be generally acted upon. In any case, if the Volunteer Officer is to become really efficient he will have to make up his mind to give up a great deal more of his time to studying the art of war that he does at present.

There is no doubt that there is considerable room for improvement among Volunteer Officers generally—more care in their selection and more careful training after they have joined. There is also something to be said for the Officers, whose let at present is not altogether an enviable one. It is unreasonable for instance, to expect men who receive no salary for their services to have to pay a lot of compulsory subscriptions besides sacrificing a considerable portion of the little spare time they have at their disposal to Volunteering; and how can they be expected to work their man up to a high state of efficiency when even a mild reproof administered on parade sometimes induces a man to send in his resignation? We have heard it said that men have removed their names from the roll of Volunteers because they have been taken prisoners on a Field Day! What can a Volunteer Officer do to remedy a state of affairs like this? Absolutely nothing. But the Government can, and they will be culpably neglecting their duty if they do not do so.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE "Englishman."—The purchase of Government stores is a long-standing scandal. Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, and even Government Departments, have been protesting for years against a system which has nothing to recommend it. In the days of "John Company," when the industrial resources of India had not been exploited, and when everything had to be imported, it was only right and fair that Government stores should have been obtained from Home through the agency of the India Office. Indeed, there was no other source of supply. But with the rapid development of industrial enterprises in India in the past two decades; the investment of British capital in the starting of large private concerns, which are able to turn out manufactured goods equal in quality and workmanship to anything produced in the United Kingdom, at a cost as low as, or even lower than, that of the home manufacturer, the continuance of the old system by the Government was an anachronism, and out of joint with the times. But the wheels of the Government machinery, like those of the gods, "grind exceeding slow." It is therefore with satisfaction that the commercial community of India will read the announcement made by the Department of Commerce and Industry, that the Secretary of State for India has at last decided to modify the existing rules relating to the purchase of Government stores. It has, however, taken the India Office three years to consider the recommendations of the Stores' Committee appointed in 1906, in deference to the representations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other important bodies. Lord Curzon was in sympathy with the views of the commercial interests of India and it is, we believe, due to his backing up that the Stores' Committee was appointed. This is another of the services that Lord Curzon has done for India. But the modifications now proposed must be regarded only as the first instalment of others to follow; for it is evident that, even with the reservations now laid down, "the system of supply of stores is to be regarded purely as an experimental measure subject to revision"—so difficult is it to do away with vested interests and to reduce the patronage of the India Office.

The new rules deal with three distinct classes of manufactures. The first of these relates to articles manufactured in India from Indian materials, and purchasing officers are to give preference to these, "provided that the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable." This must be regarded as the most important of the concessions, because it has been customary to depreciate everything of indigenous growth. It should give a decided stimulus to the new swadeshi—a form of swadeshi of which we heartily approve. The second class relates to articles manufactured in India from imported materials, which will receive preference "when the price is as low as that at which articles of similar quality can be obtained through the India Office." The old system was absolutely opposed to such purchases in India, with the result that the great manufacturing concerns in the country were placed at a great disadvantage; for it is not uncommon to find in many countries important industries for the development of which certain raw materials are imported, owing to the fact that the local supply of such materials is either unsuitable or non-existent. In India this argument applies with much force to our iron and steel manufactures. The time, however, is not distant when India will have her own iron and steel works. The concession in this class of goods will be welcomed by our large engineering firms, who have been handicapped most unfairly in competing for Government stores, as the orders were against the purchase locally of material or plant which was not of bona fide Indian manufacture.

The third class refers to the purchase in India of imported articles. Under the new rules officers will be permitted to purchase locally, "within certain money limits," articles of European manufacture, not only, as hitherto, in cases of urgency, but "also when, owing to greater promptitude of supply, economy will be affected." Not only this, but "in the case of important construction works, the supply of English stores required for the execution of such work may be included in contracts let to Indian firms of standing." This modification will come as a great relief to many departments of Government, for, under the old system everything had to be indented for, no matter how urgent the need; and the India Office inspecting staff took its own time to make the necessary purchases, with the result that months elapsed before such articles reached the indenting officers. We remember a case in which some scientific instruments were required by a certain Department. Sanction was asked for the purchase of these locally as they were urgently required. It was, however, refused, the officer being referred to the standing orders on the subject. The result was that certain important experiments had to be postponed indefinitely. This is only one instance of the unsatisfactory working of the old rule. Many Departments of State will be able to recall similar delays. The concession in this connection will therefore be welcomed more by officials than by non-officials. The appointment of a special inspecting staff is a distinct advance, and ought to have the effect of accelerating work very considerably.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, in his lecture at the Queen's Hall on his adventures in Tibet, referred to the Lamas and their custom of allowing themselves to be enclosed in grottos, so that they would live in darkness for the rest of their lives. He heard of a man who was enclosed at the age of sixteen or seventeen years, and lived there sixty-nine years without any communication with the outside world whatever, his food and water being passed underground by a long pole.

AMERICAN Congressmen, inundated with letters from indignant constituents demanding the adandonment of the warfare with Mr. Roosevelt, are sighing for Inauguration Day when they will be relieved of the incubus of a too popular President. They display every day in the chamber of the House Appropriation Committee (the "Mail" says) figures shewing the number of "days of misery" still remaining till March 4, when the President retires. An unknown member of the Committee has displayed some verses in the room, from which the following are quoted, 'And though the minutes seem like dragging days, Each nears—oh, sweetest thought—the parting ways When we will speed him from the haunts of men, With "Heaven bless you till we meet again." But softly murmur, as we give our ribs a prod, "A peevish lion is the noblest work of God."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

The depression from Persia has given light precipitation in parts of Kashmir and is disappearing. Clouds have decreased there and skies are now clear in other parts of North-west India.

Temperature has risen slightly above normal over almost the whole country. Humidity continues in defect over the greater part of India.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared. The air remains drier than usual over the whole area. Day temperature has risen and is now normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen in the south-eastern and eastern districts but fallen elsewhere; it is now generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slighty below the average Day temperature is low at Karachi but has risen and is now normal or in excess elsewhere; night temperature has risen everywhere and is normal.

Gujarath, Khatiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature continues high at Veraval but is normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues generally drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in Berar but normal elsewhere; night temperature is low at most stations in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature is higher than usual during the day but normal at night.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear everywhere except for light cloud in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Rajshire	71·1	66·6	...	5.86
Dusk	80·3	70·8	...	1·85
Surat (12th)	86·8	73·8	...	4·70
Multan	89·3	59·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	77·4	48·9	...	5·03
Lahore	86·9	51·2	...	1·82
Sirsa	89·3	53·1	...	0·57
Ambala	87·0	55·0	...	1·37
Delhi	87·2	61·2	...	1·17
Agra	89·0	60·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	90·8	54·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	92·0	65·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	91·9	57·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	92·1	59·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	95·1	61·8	...	0·44
Karachi	89·5	69·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	89·4	57·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	91·2	58·1	...	0·44
Kutch	?	?	...	0·18
Ghuj	94·1	66·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	84·3	69·7	...	0·14
Veraval	97·7	64·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	97·4	59·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	96·6	62·5	...	0·85
Surat	100·1	65·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	99·3	59·4	...	0·00
Deesa	90·0	55·8	...	0·00
Neemuch	94·1	57·1	...	0·01
Indore	91·5	54·8	...	1·94
Sehore	90·6	66·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	96·6	57·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	100·7	59·1	...	0·07
Akola	104·2	63·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	101·8	71·3	...	1·39
Nagpur	101·1	67·1	...	0·27
Chanda	101·5	67·0	...	0·23
Raipur	97·2	69·6	...	0·08
Bombay	85·1	73·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	71·9	...	0·20
Marmugao	89·0	75·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·3	73·0	...	0·00
Mahegaon	100·0	59·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	100·4	62·0	...	0·00
Poona	101·0	65·0	...	0·37
Sholapur	103·8	70·9	...	0·02
Bijapur	100·2	71·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	95·3	65·6	...	0·31
Aurangabad	101·2	70·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	102·9	69·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·8	70·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	88·7	75·9	...	0·24
Calicut	89·3	74·1	...	5·38
Cochin	93·7	76·8	...	0·62
Colombo	96·5	77·5	0·75	8·63
Masulipatam	94·2	68·6	...	0·23
Bellary	102·0	67·8	...	0·26
Madras	101·2	69·1	...	4·65
Cuddapah	99·6	68·5	...	18·80
Bangalore	93·3	62·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	96·4	60·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	97·1	66·8	...	7·44
Negapatam	92·4	77·5	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th March was 29·937 5ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Jaghirdar of Arni has arranged to hold an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Sathiavijianagaram, the headquarters of his jaghir in the North Arcot District. The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., will open the Exhibition on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd April, and the Show will be kept open to the public till the 10th April. Mr. L. A. Srinivasa Raghava Iyer, the Honorary Secretary, informs the public in the prospectus that more attention is being devoted to articles of utility than to those of ornamentasion, and appeals for co-operation and help from all those interested in the economic advancement of the country. Exhibits should reach Sathiavijianagaram before the 31st instant. In addition to money prizes and medals, special gold medals will be awarded to exhibitors in the groups relating to agriculture, sericulture and economic literature.

SNAKE-CHARMING IN INDIA.

An Incident at Rawalpindi.

"Flee-de Leys" writing to the "Indian Field" recounts the following curious incident:—

The snake catcher is supposed to be an invariable fraud, and I believe the men who undertake to rid one's compound of cobras, generally let loose a few tame snakes in their patron's demsin the night before the performance. An incident, however, which I witnessed at Rawalpindi, leads me to think that occasionally men are to be found who possess a special talent for capturing snakes, and certainly in this particular instance the conduct of the serpent gave little indication of its being a tame specimen.

A brother officer and I were living in the bungalow, 151, Mackeson Road; we had found out that there were snakes in the compound, both from hearing them hissing in the hedge which beardered the drive, when going to and from mess after dark, and also from both my friend and the "chowkidar" having seen Russell's vipers going into holes under the same hedge. As we had dogs, snakes seemed most undesirable additions to the menage, and so we sent for a snake catcher who lived, we were told, somewhere in the country outside Pindi.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

All the servants were united in prophesying that the man would turn out to be a rogue; so that the man when he did come, had to face a very hostile audience. Unluckily the charmer arrived while we were both away on parade, and we did not come on the scene until two snakes had already been caught. The capture of the second of these, a big Russell's viper, had entirely flabbergasted our retainers. They related how the snake had rushed out at the man, and tried to bite him, and from their vivid accounts the scene had evidently been most exciting. Naturally, my friend and I wished for a repetition of this sensational exhibition, and set the snake man to play away with his pipes in front of some holes where a Russell's viper had been seen a few days before. The man tootled away for a considerable time without results. He had only a scanty loin-cloth on, having deposited his upper garment in a compact heap close at hand, to use as a shield if the snake came out at him. Eventually, we saw a snake moving among the twigs and leaves of the hedge, and then suddenly without the least warning a big Russell's viper charged out straight at the snake catcher, as he sat on the open drive three or four yards away. Instantly the man picked up his cloth and held it out; the viper struck savagely at it two or three times, and then suddenly the snake catcher got hold of the reptile by the end of the tail, and slipping his other hand quickly up, in a moment had it safely round the neck, close behind the jaws. Everything happened very rapidly, but both my friend and I were standing close to, and there was absolutely no doubt that the snake was simply furious with rage. Directly the man had the reptile safely gripped round the neck, he picked up a little bit of stick and forced open the jaws, showing the formidable poison fangs.

This particular snake charmer was a very odd looking creature; he was a Hindu of some sort, and had a wild and rather silly looking face; his eyes too were mild and absent looking, and in fact his whole appearance was such as to preclude his having the right quality of cunning to imitate the methods of the ordinary sham snake charmer. My friend whose knowledge of native ways was particularly thorough, told me he was convinced that the whole affair was absolutely genuine. The first snake caught, I forgot to say, was a harmless little green one, which the syces had often seen look out of a hole in the mud wall of the stable. The snake man piped to it, and after a time it put its head out, when he promptly got it by the neck and pulled it out.

I have set forth this incident at some length, as I have read lately several letters in the "London Field" completely ridiculing all idea of snake catchers ever being anything but frauds. It would be interesting to know whether the readers of the "Indian Field" all share these views or whether other people besides myself have met with, serpent catching incidents, which appeared to be genuine captures of wild snakes.

KING ALFONSO AND THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

The correspondent of the "Times" wrote from Pau on Feb. 21:—"I have rarely been so bitterly disappointed in my life," said King Alfonso this morning, "as I was yesterday when I was compelled by a definite promise not to accompany Mr. Wright in an aeroplane flight. Had I not torn myself away from the aviation field I should not have been able to resist the temptation."

Yesterday was a brilliant Pau morning, and the young King, who had kindly consented to the presence of many French, Spanish, English, and American reporters and photographers, arrived early at the scene of operations, where Mr. Wilbur Wright was already standing by his wonderful machine. Up to the last minute it was believed by the King's attendants that he would be allowed to make an ascent. "For many years I held the record as the youngest sovereign, but I have now been beaten by Manuel of Portugal and the young Emperor of China. I had hoped to-day to establish another record by being the first sovereign to fly; but, alas! it has been denied me," he said in the course of general conversation with Mr. Orville Wright.

After a moment's inspection of the machine his Majesty intimated that he would like to see it fly, and Mr. Wright then commenced the most remarkable series of evolutions he has attempted in Europe. The motor started, and at the first turn of the propellers the aeroplane ran along the rail and ascended without a hitch. Mr. Wright proceeded some little distance, and then, by a sudden evolution, came back and flew over the heads of the King and the spectators. After some other evolutions he disappeared in the distance, and was lost to view for fourteen minutes. Anxiety was expressed by some of those present, but not by Mr. Orville Wright or Miss Wright. It eventually appeared that Mr. Wilbur Wright had made a wide sweep over the surrounding country, and he returned from a totally different direction from that in which he had departed. It was a dramatic manœuvre, proving his confidence in, and mastery of the machine, and the ease with which an aeroplane, owing to its rapid flight, can make a surprise approach. Afterwards, at the King's request, Mr. Wright made another flight, accompanied by one of his pupils, Count de Lambert, who took practical control of the machine.

King Alfonso did not conceal his surprise and delight made perfection of this invention. He plied the Wrights with may questions as to the difficulty of flying and its use for reconnoitring in warfare. He showed a keen appreciation of the Wrights' Master patent—namely, the wings—which enable them to maintain their equilibrium, to combat unexpected gusts of wind and to turn with great speed. In order to acquaint himself with the method of control, King Alfonso took his seat in the aeroplane and worked the twe levers. A question was put to Mr. Wilbur Wright as to the wheel control used in the British aeroplane. Mr. Wright replied: "Wheel steering is not possible with an aeroplane. It is not rapid or delicate enough." Mr. Wright also expressed his disbelief in the plan of starting from the ground on wheels, as in the British aeroplane, and it was pointed out that the French aeroplanists are now proposing to adopt the Wrights system of starting from a derrick. One of King Alfonso's objects in inspecting the Wrights' machine was to acquaint himself with the practical working of aeroplanes in view of the Spanish Government's proposal to devote 300,000 pesetas (over £10,000.) to the purchase of a dirigible balloon and an aeroplane.

Afterwards King Alfonso entertained the brothers Wright and their associate, Mr. Hart Berg, together with the Mayor of Pau, at luncheon in a restaurant during which time his Majesty discussed with much acumen the changes in warfare produced by modern inventions—submarines, Maxims, the rifle silencer, wireless telegraphy, dirigibles, and aeroplanes.

M. LOUIS DURIEU called on M. Legrand, his next-door neighbour in Paris, and after complimenting him on his daughter's musical gift, ventured to suggest that the young lady should leave off her habit of beginning practising at 4 a.m. Unfortunasely, the father saw in this an insult, and before M. Durieu could say another word, assaulted him so seriously that he had to be conveyed to hospital. Legrand has been arrested on a charge of attempted man slaughter.

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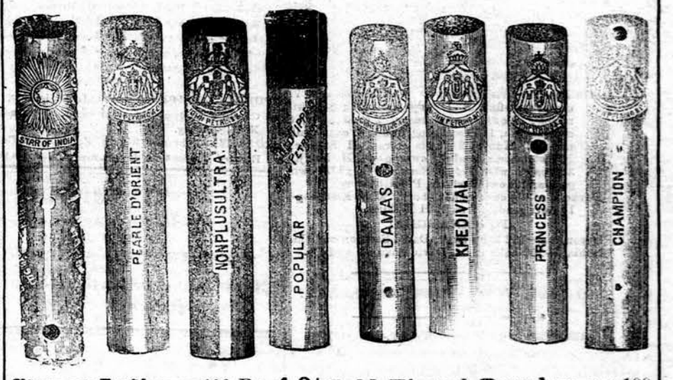

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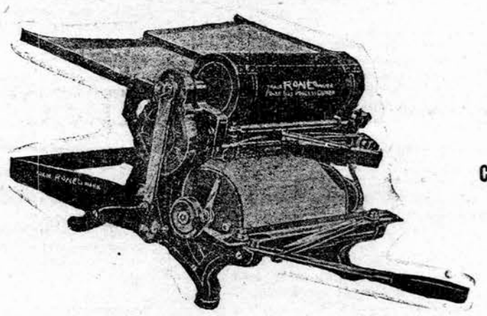

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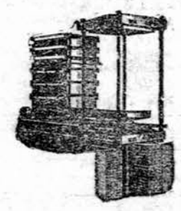

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are accepted to any extent.

TELEGRAMS: KEYSER LONDON.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

GHELLABHAI LILLADAR AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERSHA N. CHANDABHAI AND ANOTHER.

For the plaintiffs :—Mr. Inverarity, Mr Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandi and Co.

For the first defendant:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the second defendant:—Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Peston ji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared on the true construction of the partnership agreement herein, that the first defendant was not entitled to deduct and appropriate to his own use, from the commission earned by the partnership, any sum for himself as payment for management of the firm's business, or the sums received for law charges; that the first defendant might be restrained from making any such deduction and appropriation except with the express consent of all the partners; that he might be ordered to restore the two sums of Rs.1,500 each so appropriated by him, or at all events the shares of the plaintiffs, amounting to Rs. 875 each for each year; that he might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs their proper share of the commission earned for the years ending 31st July 1903 and 31st July 1904, etc.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs and defendants were partners and carried on business as agents of the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under the terms of an agreement dated 15th August 1898. The first defendant was the active partner; and none of the other partners were allowed to take any part in the business or its management except as the first defendant thought fit. The share of each of the plaintiffs and defendants in the partnership was four annas. The commission earned as agents of the Company was equally divisible between each of the plaintiffs and defendants. The accounts of commission earned had been duly made up and adjusted for the year ending 31st July 1903, and the first defendant had received the amount thereof, namely Rs. 5,511-9-6. After deducting income tax and certain charges, the amount divisible among the partners was Rs. 5,368 nett. The due share of each partner was entered to their credit in the books of the firm, but the first defendant had got the entries since altered so as to show the amount due to each of the plaintiffs as less by Rs. 375 than was really due. Plaintiffs said that the first defendant wrongfully claimed to appropriate to himself the sum of Rs. 1,500 out of the commission before dividing it under the pretence that he was entitled to the same for management. The plaintiffs had not agreed to his being paid anything on account of management. He had appropriated the amount of Rs. 1,500 notwithstanding the plaintiffs' objection. The second plaintiff did not object to receiving Rs. 375 less than his share for the year ending 31st July 1903, as he was under the belief that the amount was to be paid to the first plaintiff.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the firm of Munchersha N. Chandabhai and Co. originally consisted of three partners only, that is the second plaintiff and the first and second defendants. The partnership was constituted under an agreement dated 11th January, 1897. Its terms were similar to those of the agreement of the 15th August, 1898, save as to the members of the firm and their shares therein. Under the latter agreement the first plaintiff became a member of the firm. The first defendant was the principal promoter and founder of the Company. The commission earned by the firm of Munchersha N. Chandabhai as agents of the Company for 1896-97, was given up for the benefit of the Company. During the first year of the Company, the partners who took an active part in the management were the first plaintiff and the first defendant. The commission for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 was finally distributed in 1900. At a meeting of the partners held on the 3rd April, 1900, it was unanimously resolved that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be paid on the distribution of the commission to the first plaintiff and first defendant as remuneration for their work and labour in the management. This resolution had never been rescinded and had remained in force ever since. From August, 1902, the first plaintiff ceased to do any work for the firm, and the whole of the business had been carried on by the first defendant alone. The first and second plaintiffs started another pressing company under the name of the Edward Manufacturing Company, Limited, which was still in existence. The first plaintiff was also engaged in maccadumage business with the firm of P Chrystal and Company, who had a cotton "jatha" at Colaba. After the end of 1902, the first plaintiff ceased to devote any time to the business of the agency firm. The second plaintiff agreed to the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,500 each year in accordance with the resolution of 3rd April, 1900, and was now estopped from claiming the return of the same. The suit had been brought in this Court only for the purpose of harassing and annoying this defendant and of increasing the costs. This defendant would, if necessary, counterclaim a reasonable sum for his personal trouble and exertions. This defendant submitted that the sum of Rs. 80 for law charges was properly debited to the firm. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with. At its close, his Lordship reserved judgment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONTRACT FOR LEVYING TOLLS.

Claim for Compensation.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

KESHAV RAMCHANDRA RANADE VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

For the Plaintiff-Appellant :—Mr. K. B. Kelkar.

For the Defendant-Respondent :—Mr. M. B. Choubal, the Government Pleader.

This was a suit from the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District Judge of Poona. The facts of this interesting case were that by an agreement, dated 27th March 1901, the plaintiff obtained on payment of Rs. 28,550, a contract to levy, during the year 1901-1902, tolls on the Poona-Sholapur and Poona-Ahmednagar roads. In the course of the year, it was alleged that the Collector of Poona directed plaintiff to allow all carts employed by the Military and Civil Public Works and Commissariat Departments to pass along these roads free of toll. The plaintiff obeyed the direction and thereby suffered a loss of Rs. 3,329, being the amount of tolls which he would otherwise have recovered on 14,366 carts. He approached the Collector to obtain a refund of this money, but without success. He then appealed to the Commissioner, who refunded him Rs. 571-4-0. A subsequent appeal which plaintiff had made to the Government was rejected and this suit was filed against the Secretary of State for India in Council for recovering the balance, namely, Rs. 2,757-12-0 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Poona, who dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that with regard to the Military and Civil Public Works carts in respect of which a portion of the claim had arisen, it was not contended that the decision of the District Judge was wrong. It was decided by him that those carts fell within one of the exemptions annexed to the contract and therefore their Lordships said that plaintiff could claim no relief in respect thereof. The rest of the claim related to Commissariat Department carts. Their Lordships were of opinion that those carts fell within the terms of section 3 (1) of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act of 1901 and therefore in respect of them, there was a statutary objection. Their Lordships further remarked that the plaint in this suit was not filed until the year 1906, whereas the act complained of was done in the year 1901 and consequently the suit was clearly time-barred.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

COURT DOCUMENTS TAMPERED WITH.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MAYABHOY PREMCHAND.

For the accused :—The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.

For the Crown :—Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

Their lordships disposed of the petition of the Government Pleader, who had complained about the tampering with of certain Court documents and of alterations in exhibits in a review-matter which was applied for, on behalf of Mayabhoy Premchand, by his pleader. Mayabhoy brought a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad to sue the heirs and representatives of Parshotam Prasadji, deceased, Acharia or spiritual head of the Swami Narayen Temple, to recover Rs. 6,972. On 14th November 1904, he obtained leave to sue as a pauper. On 14th June 1905, he got a decree with interest and costs; it having been held that the claim was kept in time by an acknowledgment, dated 20th April 1901. The defendants appealed. Their appeal was decided by the Hon. the then Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who reversed the decree on 8th January 1907, and dismissed the suit, on the ground that the suit could not be held to have been instituted on the date of the permission to sue as a pauper; it was time-barred. On 5th April 1907, a review of this judgment was applied for on the ground, that the claim was wrongly held to have been time-barred. That petition was dismissed. It was discovered that certain documents in the proceedings were tampered with, and in others alterations were made, to bring the suit within the time-limit. Hence the application.

Their lordships gave the sanction for the prosecution of Mayabhoy, before a Magistrate at Ahmedabad.

STATUS OF AN AGRICULTURIST.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

CHUNILAL HARICHAND GUJAR VS. VINAYAK ANANDARAO.

For plaintiff-appellant—Mr. M. B. Choubal.

For defendant-respondent—Mr. B. V. Vidwans.

In this case the defendant-respondent applied for postponement of the sale of his property by auction and for instalments to pay the amount due to the plaintiff and also for an order to transfer the execution proceedings to the Collector alleging that he was an agriculturist. The application was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kalyan, who rejected it with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, reversed the order of the Court of first instance and remanded the application for being proceeded with in respect of the prayer for instalments.

Against this decision, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the learned Judge in the appeal Court below had misunderstood the judgement of this Court (in Dwarkojirao versus Balakrishna, in I. L. R. 19 Bombay 255) in construing the word "Agriculturist" as defined in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He said that it was not necessary for a man claiming the status of an agriculturist under the definition in the act to show that his income from agriculture exceeded his income from other sources. That was not, said their Lordship held in the case quoted. In that case when the suit was instituted the income of the plaintiff from non-agricultural sources was less than the income from agriculture and the Court held that that circumstance brought the plaintiff within the definition contained in the act. Their Lordships remarked that in ascertaining whether one occupied the status of an agaiculturist, the Court must find out "all" the sources of his income, because they were all his means of maintaining himself, and then should see whether his income from agriculture was larger than his income from other sources. This was, said their Lordships the interpretation which was placed by this court in all the cases in which the point had arisen. Their Lordship therefore reversed the decree of the lower appellate court, and remanded the appeal for rehearing on the merits of the case.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

TRAM CAR DRIVER ACQUITTED.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Mir Yaman Khan Insan, a tram-car driver, was charged with causing the death of a Marwari boy by rash and negligent driving. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 19th November last the deceased boy was crossing Bapu Khote Street, when the car driven by the accused came up and knocked him down. The car which had started from the Elphinstone Circle was going from Pydhownie to Tardeo. The boy was knocked down by the front of the car and was dragged under the car to a distance of about fifty or sixty yards, and the accused did not stop the car till he reached that distance.

Mr. Vicaji, for the defence, submitted that the car was going at an ordinary speed, which in cross-examination had not been denied by some of the prosecution witnesses. The accused did not notice, any boy in front of the car or under it, and all that he first heard was a cry of "sabar, sabar," "stop" "stop" and as he was betweentwo stopping stations at the time he thought some passenger wanted to get into or out of the car. He therefore did not stop the car till he heard another cry, namely, that a boy had been run over. Immediately on hearing the second cry, and the bell being rung by the conductor, he stopped the car. The boy must have got under the car by the side of the car, which the accused could not possibly have noticed.

His Worship in acquitting the accused said the only question was whether the death of the boy was caused by a rash or negligent act on the part of the accused. The fact of the boy having been run over was not denied. It had been admitted by some of the prosecution witnesses that the car was going at an ordinary speed. It had been alleged by the prosecution witnesses that the boy was run over by being knocked down by the front of the car. If that were a fact it would lead to the presumption that the life-guard of the car did not work. His Worship himself had gone to the tram car depot and inspected the life-guards there, and found that the life-guards acted with very little pressure each time out of fifteen or twenty times that he tried them. It was therefore highly improbable that the boy could have got under the car from the front. It was more probable that he got under through the open space between the wheels, without being noticed by the accused. His Worship held that the death of the boy was not due to any rash or negligent act on the part of the accused. The accused was therefore acquitted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night Vithu Hariba, a cart driver, was driving his cart along Love Lane when he suddenly jumped off his seat and allowed the cart to proceed, the result being that it collided with another cart coming from the opppsite side. Gunpat Narayen (26), a Hindu, who was going along the side of the road, was jammed between one of the carts and the compound wall. He was seriously injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the next morning.

Mr E. T. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry touching the death of Gunpat, when the jury recorded a verdict to the effect that death was due to rupture of the spleen caused by his being jammed between a cart and a compound wall in consequence of Vithu Harriba's negligence.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Meyers charged the cart driver with rash and negligent driving. The inquiry stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman) and Mr. M. J. Shroff.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 71 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for causing obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

FORT.

Samaldas P. Jeevandas and Pheroze C. Setna.

GHARRIWALLAS FINED.

Their Worships disposed of 45 cases, the majority of which were against gharriwallas, who were convicted and fined for plying for hire off licensed stands.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. K. Leslie (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

GAMING AT THE RACE-COURSE.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases, including some in which Moses Nisem and eight others were charged with gaming for money at the Mahalaxmi Race-course on Saturday last. The police sepoys who arrested accused said that some of the accused were accepting bets and taking money from the people, while others were shouting the names of the horses and entering bets in their books. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that they put down the numbers of horses in their book, on which several persons betted. The winners got fourteen annas out of each rupee, the remaining two annas going to the accused as commission.

Their Worships convicted the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of from Rupees 2 to 5. One of the accused was acquitted.

CALCUTTA SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The Share Market here is steady to-day and the transactions include:—Coal—Auckland 4, Baraboni 17¾, Bengal Giridih 18¾, Ghusichand Muslin 14¾, Jumoni 10, Kuardih 4¾, Koosoonda 40, Matigara 8¾, New Birbhoom 41½, Parasen 3¼ (small lot), Raneegunge 20 1/14, Standard 14¾, South Gobindpur 4¾, Seetarampore 23, and Kanknarrah Jute (ordinary) 178 (small lot).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesal Depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 15th March:—

HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomers ch e m Mergul
Mr Aga S Shahs br e g Peria Doray
Mr H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shahs b aus g Admiral Crichton
Mr W Rutchins br aus g Baritone
Mr W Kelsos br aus g Paul Pry
Mr Eyramjee Rustomjees ch aus m Lady Cressy
Mr M Goculdass br aus m T M S (late Lady Metal)
Messrs Wood and Badgers b e g Squire Alfred
Mr Captain Hodgsons ch e g Penoher
Mr A I Desouzas b aus m Winsome
Mr P B Avascar ch e m Conscience
Mr G P Gosens br aus g Umutbee
Mr Dawsons ch e g Rosewater
Mr R G Baldocks b aus m Mafeota
Mr Vincent Cliffords ch e g Ashanti Gold
Mr F L Potters br aus h Volume
Mr Aga S Shahs ch e h Forfeit

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs

Mr J M Mestrys ch a h Young Salanic
Mr Begs b a h Famous
Mr Hossain Obayeds ch a h Dhafer
Mr Begs b a h Brutus
Mr N A Andreas ga h Gladiator
Mr Ali Bin Talibs b a h Merrily
Mr Ali Bin Talibs g a h Dariamoor
Mr Toolsidass Tejpals g a h Antiea 13 3 1-2
Mr W S Clarkes ch a h Alma
Mr Dawood Essacks g a h Moscow
Mr R R S g a h Precious
Mr James ch a h Neoman 13 3 3-4
Mr D Runchordass g a h Spearmint
Mr G Kabaks Bendigo
Mr S A Maheds b a h Sialkote
Mr M Goculdass b a h Hazza 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass ch a h Jehangir 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass and Syeds ch a h Delerjung 13 3
Mr Newtons b a h Hadee

THE LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Stedalls ch a h Zenfandel 13-3.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's b a l Zamoren 1-4.
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13·2 3-4.
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's b a h Patel 14·0.
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Prime Minister 13·1 1-2.
Mr R S Forage and M Amani's b a h Durban 13·2 1-2.
Mr R S Forage E Mana's ch a h Waterloo 13·2.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Mizhir Beg 14·0.
Mr Hajee Mahmood bin Mahomed's ch a g Tannah 13·3.
Mr Kassim Jurje's b a h Malta 13·3 1-2.
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 13·1 1-2.
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13·3 1-2.
Mr Abdoola Mestry's b a h Aleobukar 14·0
Mr Abdoola Mestry's ch a h Priceless 13·3 1-4.
Mr Dudley's b a h Sinclair 13·2 1-4.
Mr Syed Mahomed Ber's g a h Yacott 13·2 1 4.
Mr P A Burn's ch a h Patras 13·2 1-4.
Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14·0.
Mr H Goculdass' g a h Thurel 13·3 1-2.
Mr M Goculdas's g a h Mubrad 14·0
Mr M Goculdass' c h a Winchester 13·2 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's ch a h Hachall 13·3
Mr Ebrahim Mans's ch a h Contractor 13 3 1-2.
Mr Hajee Saheb's b a h Wazirstan 13·3 3-4.
Mr Syed Mustapha Beg's g a h Rakesh 14·0.
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13·3
Mr Newton's g a h Hyacinth 13·3 3-4
Mr Mufak's b a h Sandid 14·0.
Mr Abdul Hoosain Gallardi's g a h Inspecror 13·3 1-2
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13-2 3-4.
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13-2 1-2.
Mr M Goculdass and Syed's ch a h Delerjung 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 13-3 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Hazza 13-3 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h False Start 13-3 3-4.
Captain Hodgson's b a g The Munshi 13-3 3-4.
Mr Newton's ch a h Saujakdhar 13-3 1-2.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company 14-0.

EXTRA RACE.

For Bombay 14th Extra Meeting Saturday 20th March 1909.

AUCTION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 400. 2nd Rs. 200. 3rd Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1908. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close 6 p. m. Wednesday 17th March and Rs. 5 on addition if not struck out before 6 p.m. on Thursday 18th March 1909.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following matches were played yesterday in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship :—

SINGLES, 2ND ROUND.

Captain Lucas beat W. Reid—6—3, 6—5.
A. H. Glendening beat Lieutenant Stevenson—6—1, 6—3.

The following matches in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship will be played on Tuesday at 5-30 :—

SINGLES, 2ND ROUND.

J. S. Milne vs. R. D. England.

On Wednesday at 5-30 :—

DOUBLES, SEMI-FINAL.

J. S. Milne and R. D. England play Captain Greig and Captain Lucas.

SINGLES, 2ND ROUND.

P. M. D. Sanderson vs. W. E. Hall.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Eighth Divisional Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 15.

After a most successful week the Lucknow Eighth Division Assault-at-Arms concluded on Saturday in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Mrs. Selater gave away the prizes.

General Selater being unavoidably absent, General Bell made a speech remarking that this year nearly the whole division had sent competitors and the entries had been far more numerous. He commented on the marked improvement in bayonet-fighting, especially amongst the Indian troops, and said that the new bayonet tournament was an improvement on the old one, as it required more precision, made men quicker, and made fighting realistic.

The following are the results of the finals :—

Bayonet v Sword.—Non-Instructors.
Lce-Cpl. Butterworth, Middlesex.
Sword vs. Sword—British Officers.
Lieut. Vigors, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Riding and Jumping.—77th Battery, R. F. A.
Bayonet v. Bayonet. Capt. Raleigh, Essex Regt.
Tent-Pegging by Sections—British Officers.—Royal Dragoons.
Bayonet Tournament.—Essex beat King's. Own.
Tug-of-War—Light weights—Gordon beat Essex.
Lieut Vigors won Messrs. Bechtler's Cup for the best officer at arms.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to cricket and the Parsee Gymkhana by their popular honorary secretary, Mr. J. M. Divecha, the members of the institution have had an oil painting portrait of Mr. Divecha painted, and its unveiling ceremony will be performed by Mr. Somanji Dinshaw Petit, the vice-president of the Gymkhana, on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), when there will also be an "At Home" at the Gymkhana grounds.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO A TELEGRAPH OFFICER.

Last week the staff of the Bombay Telegraph Office gave a farewell dance to their Deputy Superintendent, Mr. H. Cassels, who has been transferred to Simla. Mr. Cassels has been connected for a long time with the Central Telegraph Office of this City, and earned a first class reputation in Traffic matters. He was esteemed by all the officers under whom he served, and gained the regard and affection of the numerous staff under him.

The entertainment was a magnificent success. The two halls of the Telegraph Chambers in Waudby Road were very tastefully decorated by the Telegraphists, who spared no pains to make the entertainment a thorough success.

After a few dances, the representatives of the staff asked Mr. E. G. Wood to read the following address :—

"It is with mingled feelings, more of regret and less of joy, that we assemble in this hall to manifest to you the great esteem and regard entertained towards you by the entire staff of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office. It has been for more than twelve years your well merited privilege to serve in this office in various capacities of great responsibility and trust. The experience and knowledge of men and of the technicalities of work you acquired in these different posts concurred to make you a valuable assistant for the superintendents in the management of this office. Your name must necessarily occupy a conspicuous place in the traditions of the Bombay Telegraph Office by reason of the active part you have taken under the guidance of our present chief Mr. Leslie and his predecessors in all changes conducive to the benefit of the staff. Amongst us you occupy a high place. Official matters have naturally brought you in direct contact with every unit of this office, and now it is our proud pleasure to assert that among the six hundred men representing every section of the local Telegraph Staff, there is scarcely any one who has not been, and who is not, deeply grateful and thankful to the Direction for your prolonged connection with the Central Office. In this period there has sprung up between us and yourself a kind of fellow-feeling and sympathy, which, in times of trouble and difficulties, we have dearly cherished and appreciated. Many of us have appeared before you as candidates for recommendation or as suppliants for transgressions, or as defendants for offences. In these different situations, urged on by different motives for the attainment of our individual concerns we have appealed to you as the intermediary to intercede for us in a variety of ways to our chief, whose strong sense of justice and fair-play, displayed on all occasions, have invariably been the guiding principles of your conduct. Your long tenure of your present post, and your uninterrupted knowledge of, and intercourse with the men have enabled you to gauge accurately the merits of us all. We may have differed from our superiors but when, with a wider knowledge of administrative affairs we now calmly take in review all the accessory circumstances, our sense of probity prompts us to candidly admit how beneficial and profitable have been to us the directions and decisions, warnings and advices, administered to us by our chief through you. Your position has often times been an embarrassing and an anxious one. In many transactions, acting as a valued intermediary between the staff and the higher authority, you have to reconcile enmities, to clear mis-representations, to remove prejudices or to explain grievances. On all these occasions whether as peace-maker or mediator, benefactor or disciplinarian, your department towards us has been that of a genuine friend incapable of being biassed by any influence which could be detrimental to the efficiency of service or to the harmony of the men. You have helped to maintain the scales even, for all irrespective of race creed, or colour. In the discharge of our duties, we have worked under officers of your standing and on an occasion like this, enjoying the freedom of expression, we might avow, without any tinge of flattery, that we have scarcely met any one who possessed your tact and abilities which rare gifts have ever been exercised as much for the profit of the department as for the benefit of the men within the sphere of your influence. There is yet another aspect in which we have to contemplate our obligations, namely as the vice-president of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club. As an office bearer of this institution you have been a valuable link between its members and our worthy President Mr. Leslie in all matters affecting its maintenance and management. There have been occasionally serious differences of opinion and we are indebted to your sagacity for their satisfactory settlement. Your interest coupled with the untiring interest of our worthy president in its welfare and progress has been keen since its inception, and we shall gratefully remember that you and Mrs. Cassels's hearty co-operation in all its concerns and enterprises has been one of the latent forces of its vitality. The club has flourished, and the present management are unanimous in their hearty thanks to you for your assistance and support to our enthusiastic supporter the president. We cannot sufficiently discharge our immense debt of gratitude to you for your good offices as far as lay in your power in our behalf. We deplore your sudden removal from here, but the keenness of our regret is mitigated by the announcement that you are called upon to display your energies and abilities in a new field and nearer to the directorate. In bidding you farewell our very best wishes warm and hearty accompany you, Mrs. and Miss Cassel wherever duty and the exigencies of the service take you, and may Providence guide your footsteps through a long life of joy peace and happiness is our fervent prayer.

After the conclusion of the address, Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, the able and energetic Superintendent of the Bombay Office, spoke emphasizing the many points raised in the address, and testifying to the many good qualities of Mr. Cassels, who he said had proved himself to be a very good and valuable assistant. Mr. Cassels who appeared to be very much moved, expressed his thanks to the staff for the farewell entertainment in his honour, especially the address, which expressed their sentiments towards him. He had, he said, been actuated with but one ides, that of doing his duty. He thanked Mr. Leslie for the support he had always received from him, and under whom he had served for so many years receiving nothing but kindness from him.

The rooms were crowded with a large number of Telegraphists and their friends, conspicuous among whom were the Officers of the Eastern Telegraph Co. The dance was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant A Mackrell, 109th Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., having resigned the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 12th March the Governor General in Councils is pleased, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington, one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice until such time as Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt. K.C.I E., whose appointment as Chief Justice has been approved by his Majesty the King Emperor, enters on the discharge of the duties of his office or until further orders.

Mr A. B. Miller, Official Trustee, Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave for ten months, with effect from the 20th March, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as official Trustee of Bengal during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr. A. B. Miller, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the said Court until such time as Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the Governor General in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr. W. H. H Vincent, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Ghota Nagpur to act as a Judge of the High Court for the period during which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harington performs the duties of the Chief Justice, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holmwood, who was placed on deputation to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the Civil Courts subordinate to its Appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 6th March.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 6th March.

The Reverend Selwyn Padfield has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Goyder, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 8 months via., privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 13th April or subsequent date.

Mr. F. Ss. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is, on completion of the special duty for which his services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces permanently transferred to Bengal.

Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is, on return from leave, posted to the offices of the Examiner of Account, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. J. H. W. Kruger, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st January.

Messrs. R. Sundarachari and J. H. Egan, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, are promoted to Assistant Examiners, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st January.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr J W Leather, Ph D FIC FCS Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months, with effect from 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H E Annett, BSc, Supernumerary Chemist, is appointed to act as Imperial Agricultural Chemist, during the absence on combined leave of Dr J W Leather PhD, FIC, FCS, the Imperial Agricultural Chemist or until further orders.

Dr E J Butler, MB, FLS, Imperial Mycologist, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 12 days, with effect from 18th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W McRae MA, BSc, Supernumerary Mycologist, is appointed to act as Imperial Mycologist during the absence on combined leave of Dr E J Butler. MB, FLS, the Imperial Mycologist, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. Perree, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 16 months with effect from the 23rd March or the subsequent date on which he may make over charge of his duties. Mr. Perree will revert to his position in the Forest Department list of Eastern Bengal and Assam with effect from the date on which his furlough commences.

Mr. S. Carr, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed Assistant Inspector General of Forests with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the office from Mr. Perree.

Mr. M. Hill, Conservator of Forests III grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, II grade, until further orders, with effect from the 12th November 1908, vice Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator, II grade on leave.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 14th January the date on which the furlough of Mr. A. L. McIntire, Conservator of Forests, I grade commenced or until further orders :—(i) Mr. A. F. Gradon, Conservator of Forests, II grade, to officiat as Conservator of Forests, I grade. (ii) Mr. C. G. Rogers, Conservator of Forests, III grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests I grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain R H Chenevix-Trench, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty as Boundary Settlement Officer, Rajputana, with effect from the 5th February.

Captain D G Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat with effect from the 21st February.

Mr W P Barton, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division, with effect from the 22nd February.

Mr E H Kelay, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from leave, as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat Division, with effect from the 17th February.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Richard Morris Dane, K CIE, ICS Inspector General of Excise and Salt in India, is, with effect from the 16th of April, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days in conjunction with special leave for 3 months and 14 days.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T A Harrison, I A, Controller of Military Accounts, is extended to the 31st March 1901.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—Captain A W Dalday, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, (m c) for 3 months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Inspection at the Town Hall.

Major General Gray, Inspector General of Volunteers in India, last evening inspected Nos. 1 and 2 and H.E. companies which paraded in the compound of the Bombay Town Hall at 6-30 p.m.

After the inspection General Gray said that he was sorry he could not attend their firing practice last Sunday. He hoped they would achieve still better results next Sunday when he hoped to be present. He would do what he could to promote their interest.

At the conclusion of the inspection Lieut-Colonel Russell introduced his officers to the Inspector General.

The officers present at the parade were Lieut. Col. L. P. Russell, commanding, Major J. W. M. Hawes, Lieut. R. W. Fisher, 2nd Lieuts. A. Saunders and H T Lambert, Captain J P Watson (paymaster) Lieut. W. H. Leach, (quartermaster), Lieut. E. P. Oudlip, R. A. (adjutant), and a fully representative attendance of the non-commissioned officers.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

857-08 Tyabji D and Co, Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Fulcoribai widow and other Hiralal and Co, partheard.

449-05 Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Kasturchand Amerchand vs Manecklal Basdevdas, Tyabji D and Co.

574-08 Bhaishanker K and G, Purbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayalson, Jehangir and S

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co

900-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Kermalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co

927-07 Mulji and K. Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.

335-08 Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

348-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Saker and other, S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.

168-07 Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.

28-08 Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co

125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormuzji Moos and others vs Hoosani Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.

628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damodar Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1909.

ARMS AND FINANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

"MANY of my officials," wrote that strong autocrat, Abdur Rahman, a few years before his death, "who think themselves very wise, keep on advising me to introduce railways and telegraphs; no doubt the day will come when they will be most beneficial and will be welcomed, but that will be when we have a great army and are strong enough to fight our neighbours." Since the publication of this prophecy the Anglo-Russian Convention has defined our respective spheres of influence, and if we may judge by the strictly correct attitude of our quondam rivals in regard to the Persian political muddle, they intend to observe its stipulations with the most remarkable exactitude. The Amir, it is true, still hesitates to give his assent to its Afghan clauses, which are principally directed to the commercial exploitation of his dominions and the exclusion of political intrigues such as those which led to the downfall of Shere Ali, and until his acceptance of them reaches the Government of India the protocol remains an interesting but ineffective document. There is little doubt that personally Habibullah would accept a set of conditions which contain nothing calculated to infringe the national independence of his people and are, as he quite recognises, intended to be an additional safeguard for the freedom which is the highest ideal in the Afghan creed. But the anti-foreign faction at Kabul, led by the Amir's brother, Nasrullah, are opposed to what they regard as the commencement of external intervention in its affairs, to be followed by the advent of those abominations the railway and telegraph. And as they are too powerful to be provoked, the Amir, absolute as he is by tradition, is apparently obliged to assume an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Convention until a favourable opportunity for his ratification of it occurs.

But however this may be, our friends the Russians are acting precisely as if the understanding had been accepted at Kabul, as there have been no recent semi-political missions or messages to that interesting capital, while all along its northern frontier there has been a complete absence of the "incidents" which they are adepts at initiating when trouble is desired. The Amir and his advisers have therefore nothing to fear at present from that quarter, while on our side there is a strong desire to maintain with its ruler those tranquil relations which were introduced after the last Afghan War. This being the present situation, it is not easy to understand the Amir's object in allowing his subjects to arm themselves as they are doing, unless he anticipates that the time has arrived for the evolution of the national force adumbrated by his militant predecessor. And this new, disquieting aspect of the position is not confined to his own people, as through his connivance or inability to stop the traffic, the Pathans on our North-West Frontier are obtaining rifles and ammunition in prodigious quantities, and when our next quarrel with them occurs, a contingency that may happen whenever some fanatical Mullah inaugurates an anti-British jehad, we shall find the tribes well equipped with all the accessories for fighting. It was the avowed policy of Abdur Rahman to raise a large army of regular troops for the protection of his country, and few years before his death he recorded that his forces of all arms had reached a quarter of a million. But he recognised the danger to his own dynasty of permitting a general armament of the eighteen or twenty clans which constitute the majority of its population, and in his day it was practically impossible to procure rifles and ammunition except at the arsenals of the capital, or by means of predatory expeditions on our side of the border. The precautions he observed have been cast aside by the present ruler, who has let it be known that he favours popular armament as a useful subsidiary to the regular forces, and as a consequence of this decision every Afghan who can raise the requisite funds is hastening to equip himself with a modern rifle instead of the picturesque and antiquated jesail. During the past year or so the trade in arms with the Persian Gulf has assumed alarming proportions, and although we are endeavouring to check it and have succeeded in effecting a few captures it is well known that large numbers of rifles and stocks of ammunition have been smuggled into the country, where, as a result of the plentiful supplies, prices have decreased to a third or a quarter of what they used to be. The recent European conference at which certain decisions were agreed upon in connection with the indiscriminate vending of arms to subject races may eventually close the Gulf ports to this form of commerce, but before that occurs the Afghans will have obtained sufficient to make them dangerous neighbours, and the Amir may yet realise that he has made a fatal mistake in encouraging his people to obtain means for resisting his authority.

"Though thanks to the Almighty Allah," wrote Abdur Rahman, "there was never so much ready-money in the Treasury of Afghanistan as there is at the present time, yet it has not risen to the extent I wish it to do." One of his ambitions was to accumulate a considerable fund for military purposes, as the old Amir was always obsessed with the idea that the time would arrive when the Afghans would have to fight either the Russians or ourselves if they wished to preserve their national independence. With this object he hoarded a good many lakhs of the coin struck at his own mint, and levied State duties upon everything that was taxable, and although the actual amount of his savings has never been disclosed, they are known to have been very large. His successor, therefore, had a goodly heritage in cash to which was added at a later date the undrawn balances—about a crore of rupees—of the subsidy which Abdur Rahman had declined to accept after his quarrel with Lord Lansdowne's Government concerning the importation of arms from Europe. But Habibullah is apparently not endowed with his father's perspicacity in financial affairs, and according to recent advices from Kabul, his Treasury is as empty as the Shah's, and like that much-embarrassed monarch, he is badly in want of funds for administrative purposes, and the pay of his troops. This is a situation which has potential possibilities for trouble for the Amir as well as ourselves, unless plans can be devised to alleviate it. A moneyless autocrat such as His Majesty now seems to be, will soon forfeit the respect and fear of a people ever-ready to flout constituted authority when its impotence to hold them in check becomes apparent. And as the Amir's fatuous policy has resulted in providing them with the means of resistance they will not hesitate to use them when a favourable opportunity occurs. So long, however, as the troops are loyal and receive their pay regularly this may not happen, and as Nasrullah is not now Commander-in-Chief, we hear less of disaffection in this quarter than was the case a few years ago. The Amir's personal extravagance is assigned as a cause of his pecuniary troubles, but the principal reason appears to be that the public revenues of the country, always a doubtful quantity, except under the modes of exaction practiced by his predecessor, have deteriorated rapidly under Habibullah's milder absolutism, which has permitted the accumulation of arrears he is now anxious to realise. With this object he is said to be contemplating the despatch of punitive columns into some of the districts which are defaulters, a method which is sure to provoke resistance from people who are now well-armed and may probably incite the border clans to take a hand in any fighting in their vicinity. Altogether, the present outlook is not of the roseate hue which the political prophets predicted our relations would assume, as a consequence of His Majesty's Indian experiences; and although the Government of India makes no sign, it is doubtless observing the trend of events over the border with the closest attention, as complexities may supervene, that would necessitate more than the friendly advice now periodically transmitted to Kabul.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

THE report of irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1907-08, just issued, shows the total receipts to have been Rs. 48,34,434 as compared with Rs. 56,21,337 the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 31,89,961 as against Rs. 23,72,776. The areas irrigated totalled 2,246,781 acres, a falling off of 589,938 on the year. In 1907-08 the expenditure on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to fifty-nine lakhs as compared with forty-seven and a half, and of the total sum thirty-four and three-quarter lakhs went to Sind. It is shown that the new works in the Godaveri district, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned, are to cost over ninety-five and a half lakhs and are intended to irrigate 63,919 acres of land in the Nasik and Ahmednagar collestorates, the area under command of the two canals, one, seventy-two and the other fifty miles long, being 239,698 acres. The year's expenditure on these works amounted to close on six lakhs of rupees. In the Ahmednagar district funds were not sufficient for work along the whole of the Pravara project and the limited amount available was spent on providing masonry works to the Right Banks Canal and bringing a portion of it into use as soon as possible. In the Poona district an estimate amounting to over a lakh was sanctioned towards making a portion of the Mutha Canal watertight. The object is to try and stop the percolation from that portion of the canal above Poona city. The canal will be widened and the bed and sides lined with six inches of mortar. The Desert canal at the Indus right bank is reported to have once more fallen upon evil days, as the river has cut into the feeder channel which previously gave such an excellent supply, and owing to the erosion, much silt and brushwood were carried into the canal. Progress on the large Ghouspur loop to the north of the Begari was not satisfactory owing to the scarcity of labour. For the same reason another loop of the Sukkur Begari Bund was not completed, and erosion by the river being more rapid than was expected the front bund was carried away and the flood water passed through the incomplete new loop. No serious damage was done, and it is expected that the revenue which will be derived from the flooded land will considerably exceed the loss due to the destruction of kharif crops. From the Jamrao canal it is reported that no new colonists were imported from the Punjab, but an area of 2,261 acres was given to relatives of Punjabis already settled on the canals. Besides this an allotment of 11,216 acres was made during the year, of which 4,503 acres were given in extension of existing holdings, 2,698 acres to zemindars specially recommended, 1,350 acres to junior Talpurs, 1,557 to military pensioners and 1,108 to other colonists.

THE BENGALI PRESS.

THE newly issued report on the Administration of Bengal for the past official year records that the number of vernacular newspapers at the close of the year was ninety, an increase of twelve over the figures for 1906-7. The visit of the Amir of Afghanistan; the treatment of Indians in British Colonies; the attitude of the police and of the courts towards *Swadeshi*; race distinction in the administration of criminal justice; sentences of whipping; the new University Regulations; the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils and creation of Advisory Councils; the Seditious Meetings Act, and the prevailing high prices of food-grains in the country were among the chief topics of interest discussed by the Native Press during the year. The vernacular newspapers, as is stated, with one or two honourable exceptions, continued to show an unreasoning hostility to Government. In this connection it is added that eight prosecutions under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code were sanctioned by Government during the year, seven against vernacular newspapers, and one against *Bande Mataram*, a paper published in English. One case was withdrawn, as the editor died while under trial, and the manager and printer and publisher severed their connection with the paper and tendered an apology. In one case the editor of the *Yugantar* was convicted; and in the other six cases the printers and publishers were convicted. Other pens than those of journalists were at work, however, and 2,995 publications were received and catalogued in the year against 3,440 in the previous twelve months. Of these 2,091 were books and 904 periodicals, 1,734 of the former being original works. The decrease of 12·9 per cent. was mainly due to the fact that during the year under review, publications registered in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam are not now catalogued in this Library. One hundred and twenty-seven cases of evasions of the law of Book registration were reported to the Inspector-General of Registration, resulting in the recovery of books in twenty-two cases only. The books comprised new works dealing with Biography, Music, Industries, the Drama, Fiction, History, Philosophy, Poetry and Politics. In the domain of History, the Drama and Fiction no work of any real importance was produced. A noticeable feature of the year's literary output was the appearance of a large number of handbooks on industrial subjects and of translations from Western works dealing with industrial and technical Education, which shows that the new spirit of industrial and commercial enterprise was not without its influence on local literature.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Britannia," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next. The mails were considerably delayed on the Continent.

LORD AND LADY FITZMAURICE, left yesterday for Europe by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer "Bohemia."

A TWO and-a-half crore loan is announced by the Government of India on the usual conditions.

THE Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Silchar, has fined one Megnad, of Calcutta, Rs. 500 for being in possession of a revolver without a license.

TITAGHAR Jute Mills declare a further dividend of 6 per cent, making 10 per cent for the past year. The Samnugger Jute Mills, do the same, and the Central Cachar Tea Company declare 4 per cent.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th February, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 22,374 maunds and Rs. 28,818 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WAR OFFICE AND DEFENCE.

The Murray Waters.

SYDNEY HARBOUR DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 1.

THE memorandum on the Imperial General Staff received from the War Office by the Minister for Defence last week was made available on the 22nd ultimo. The Army Council urge the importance of carrying into effect the general principles of the higher organisation of units agreed to by the Imperial Conference of 1907. The memorandum divides the defence of the British Empire into local defence and Imperial defence. The general staff, which is the brain of a modern army, should, therefore, have all its members uniformly trained in principles and practice in one school under one head. The objects to be attained by the general staff are efficient preparation for war in peace time and the successful conduct of war in war time. The duties of the general staff in war are described as assisting general officer or officers in local command. The general lines on which the Imperial general staff should be built up gradually are set out as :—(1) A central body having its headquarters in London and working directly under the chief of the general staff, to draw up plans for the defence of the Empire as a whole and collect and disseminate general information; (2) local sections in the United Kingdom, in every regular British garrison abroad, in every self-governing dominion, and in India. These sections might be subdivided into local headquarters and staff with local troops. Every section would have a chief of the general staff at its head and would deal with questions connected with local defence and training of troops on lines similar to those now followed in the United Kingdom by the training directorate at the War Office. The chief of a local section of the general staff would be the adviser of his own Government as well as the head of all the general staff officers in his section. A possible difficulty anticipated is the establishment of a proper relationship between the chiefs of the Imperial general staff and the chiefs of the local sections of the general staff. The suggested solution is that while local chiefs would keep in close communication with the chief of the Imperial general staff, they could not receive orders from him.

PREPARATION OF SCHEMES.

The Minister for Defence has approved of the formation in each State of a Committee, to be known as the District Committee, which is to prepare a scheme for the defence of its own State. These committees are to forward their recommendations to the Central Committee, which will consider them and then elaborate a general plan of defence. Each committee will include the Military Commandant, who will be president, three members, and associate members, to be summoned by the Commandant when required. The three members will be :—(1) The officer commanding the field force in Victoria and Queensland and in the other States the officer commanding the brigade; (2) the officer commanding a fortress or defended port; and (3) the officer in charge of training and operations, who will act as secretary. The associate members will be the officer commanding the Intelligence Corps, the senior officers of Artillery and Engineers, and the Principal Medical Officer. Commandants are to forward to headquarters the names of the officers they recommend for appointment. The Director of the Commonwealth naval forces has approved of naval commandants attending the meetings of these committees, and it is notified that whenever the general defence of a State is to be considered by a committee, the president shall request the attendance of the Naval Commandant. The military officers who are to be appointed on these committees have had the advantage recently of special training and instruction in Melbourne under Colonel Bridges, Chief of the Staff, in order to be thoroughly equipped for the consideration of the important questions they are to report on. The personnel of the Central Committee has not been considered.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

The Minister for Defence on the 24th inst. received a cable message from Captain Collins in reference to the proposed construction in Great Britain of two torpedo boat destroyers to form the nucleus of an Australian navy. The Federal Government, since it decided to have the destroyers built, has been in communication with the naval experts of the Admiralty regarding the alterations in the plans and specifications for the vessels in order to bring them right up to date. Captain Collins has now informed the Minister that certain alterations have been made, and that in consequence he will not be able to send out a final announcement regarding tenders until about next week. Mr. Pearce states that the question of the building of the third destroyer has been held in abeyance for the present. One of the questions yet to be settled is whether the work can be done in a reasonable time in Australia, and the other is how long it will take to get plans and specifications on which the work could be carried out. On the latter question Captain Collins has been asked to advise.

QUESTION OF DOCKYARDS.

The Premier of New South Wales said on the 22nd ultimo that his Government had not been asked by the Commonwealth Government for an offer regarding the suggestion that Cockatoo Island and its dockyards might be taken over in connection with the building of the Australian navy. "It is usually the seller who makes the offer, not the buyer," said Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, when seen to-day in regard to Mr. Wade's remarks. "So far," continued the Minister for Defence, "there is no written offer from the New South Wales Government to construct even torpedo boat destroyers, leaving out the other question of the Commonwealth taking over the State dockyards. I have asked the Department of External Affairs to write to the Government of New South Wales asking whether it is prepared to undertake the work of construction. Mr. Cutler, the manager of the Fitzroy docks, when recently in Melbourne, made a certain proposition regarding the building of destroyers in future, and so far this has not been confirmed in writing. He said then that until certain other information regarding the plans came to hand from England the New South Wales Government would not be in a position to make us a definite offer. That information has not yet arrived. Still I think that we should have had a written statement from the Premier practically endorsing what Mr. Cutler had put before us.

MURRAY WATERS AND LITIGATION.

The Acting-Premier (Mr. Kirkpatrick) of Western Australia has written a long letter to the Premier of Victoria (Mr. Murray) regarding the Murray waters. Regret is expressed at the intention of the Victorian Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Murray waters question and to reopen the terms of settlement. It is urged that such an inquiry can add nothing to the information already so full and complete, and must inevitably lead to great delay, while no assurance can possibly be given that finality will be reached at the conclusion of its labours. The letter concludes :—"May I remind you that this State has made great concessions in the hope of finality and to avoid recourse to law, but the patience of our people has been strained to the utmost, and the last word in respect of concessions by us has now been said. Four years ago a resolution was carried in Parliament in favour of submitting the question to litigation, but again and again the hope was expressed that it might not be impossible for three great States to arrive at a settlement of the difficulty, no matter how vast, without recourse to courts of law. That position, however, is apparently the only one that is left to us, and to its great regret my Government now feels that its solemn duty to the people of this State is to appeal to the Courts of Justice for a decision that will definitely settle the undoubted rights of this State and prevent any further infringement of them.

THE SUNKEN WAR PINNACE.

The inquest into the circumstances attending the death of fifteen members of the crew of H. M. S. "Encounter," who were drowned as the result of a collision between a pinnace and the steamer "Dunmore" in Sydney harbour, was concluded on Friday. The Coroner said it appeared to him that if the tow line between the launch and the pinnace had been fastened so as to be quickly cast off in case of emergency, the lives of fifteen men in the prime of life would have been probably saved. He had come to the conclusion that the captain of the "Dunmore" followed the regulations applicable to a case of this kind, and that he must be held acquitted of any criminal negligence. At the same time the captain and his crew did not sufficiently exert themselves in the way of saving life. On the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the negligence of the coxswain of the launch was the cause of the disaster, but he added that, in his opinion, Bryant was to some extent a victim of circumstances. A verdict was accordingly returned to the effect that the seamen met their death by drowning through a collision between the steamer "Dunmore" and a naval pinnace, caused by the negligent and careless navigation of the coxswain of the pinnace, Samuel George Bryant. Bryant, who was visibly affected by the finding of the coroner, was formally committed to take his trial on a charge of manslaughter. Lieutenant Stubbs said the naval authorities were not prepared to go bail for Bryant, but were prepared to be responsible for his safe custody till the date of the trial. After consideration of the matter the coroner required Bryant to enter into his own recognisance in the sum of £100 to appear for trial when required, and handed him over to the naval authorities for safe custody in the meantime.

JAPANESE SPIES IN AUSTRALIA.

As the result of investigations conducted at the request of the Sydney Department of External Affairs by Mr. Levien, commercial agent for Victoria in the Far East, the astounding information has been revealed that a prominent Japanese commercial firm is conducting business operations in Sydney merely as a cloak to conceal what might otherwise be regarded as suspicious movements. Inquiries made show that both partners succeded in entering Australia on the ground that they were "students of political economy." One of the individuals in regard to whom inquiries were first made is described in the official report thus :—"He is a very shrewd secretive young man, and is engaged in Government intelligence work. In other words, he is a spy. The firm he is now concerned with is one started with Government money and supported by Government funds. The business is a blind to shield the operations of the partners, who are engaged in secret service work in Australia. Mr. Levien intends to submit the result of his inquiries to the Minister for External Affairs. The Japanese Consul ridiculed the idea, and stated emphatically that Mr. Levien's statement was not true.

LORD DUDLEY AND SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

On his returning from an inspection of the Pinnaroo country on Sunday His Exellency the Governor-General was presented by the Murray Bridge District Council with an address of welcome. Lord Dudley, in reply, dwelt at some length on the great possibilities of settlement along the Murray River. He stated that if they could harness the water, as had been done in other countries, and farmed on modern lines by the use of manures, they could obtain good returns from land that had hitherto been regarded as valueless. The prospects of the Murray were magnificent.

A.

MR. R. B. JAMOTTE of New South Wales died at Calcutta suddenly on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY the Police raided several houses in Bombay inhabited by Maratha students and others, with a view to seize certain documents in connection with sedition cases that are being tried in other parts of the Presidency. The Police are reported to have seized some papers but no arrests have been made. The Police decline to give any information on the subject as they regard it as a confidential matter.

* [By Telegraph from Perth, W. A.]

THE PEACE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Co-operation Agreed on.

WARSHIPS TO BE SENT SOUTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Owing to continued arming in Central America, in spite of the Washington pact, the United States has intimated to Mexico her wish for a conference.

Mexico declared that she was ready to intervene to preserve peace and would co-operate with the United States in any action.

America is sending warships with the consent of Mexico.

MR. FARRELL'S SENTENCE.

Release on Account of Ill-Health.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. Farrell, M.P., who was committed to custody for six months in December last, in default of finding sureties to refrain from incitements to boycotting, has been released on the ground of ill-health.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Strengthening the Guards.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The St. Petersburg newspapers state that the Viceroy of the Caucasus has ordered the Russian posts on the Persian frontier and the consular guards in Persian towns to be reinforced.

WEALTHY HAVANA.

Remission of Export Taxes.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A telegram from Havana states that the House has agreed to the suspension of the export tax on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and sugar, at the discretion of the President, owing to the affluence of the Treasury.

AEROPLANE BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

Factory to be Started.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Wright brothers have entrusted an English firm with the construction of six aeroplanes. A factory is being built at Sheppey, which will turn out one aeroplane fortnightly.

THE ITALIAN ELECTION.

Ministerial Majority.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Telegrams from Rome state that in the second ballots, the Constitutional Opposition has been practically annihilated, leaving the Chamber divided into Ministeralists and Extreme Left. The Ministerialists however number over three hundred.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Financiers Disagree.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs from Paris, that at a meeting of English, French and German bankers, held on Saturday to discuss the proposed International loan to China, no decision was reached. Apparently, differences exist on the subject of the control to be exercised over the employment of the money.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Joint Note by Church Dignitaries.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have sent a joint message to the Church urging more resolute and more continuous interest in missions, especially in the Far East and Africa, where a new movement, political and educational, is stirring the people and is fraught with momentous issues.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

A Consolidation Scheme.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The "Times," in a leading article, advises merging the Chinese Emergency Committee's medical and educational scheme with Sir F. Lugard's plan for the Hongkong University.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Britannia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday, and the s.s "Marmora" left for Colombo and Australia also at 9 p. m. yesterday.

SERVIA ARMING.

Pessimistic View in Vienna.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The pessimism in Vienna is more accentuated owing to the arming of the second and third lines of the Servian Reserves. The Press is becoming increasingly impatient and demands a prompt clearing up of the situation.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In reply to the recent Austrian note, in which Austria expressed the confident hope that Servia had changed her policy in accordance with Russian advice and intended to maintain peaceful relations, Servia, while maintaining her desire for friendly relations on the basis of reciprocity, proposed that Austria should submit the Servian commercial treaty to Parliament, and if she is unable to secure acceptance by 31st March, the date of its expiry, Servia is prepared to agree to prolong the existing provisional regime until December 31st.

STRIKE OF SIGNALLERS.

London Cut off.

THOUSANDS OF MESSAGES HELD UP.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Owing to a strike, Paris is cut off from London by telegraph and telephone.

The strike originated among mail sorters, who are dissatisfied with the system of promotion, and telegraphists and postal clerks joined them in sympathy.

The telegraphists at the Central Office, at a word of command of their leader, ceased work in a dramatic manner.

A number of arrests have been made.

Thousands of telegrams are held up.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Trial before Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The hearing of the Bighati Dacoity Case commenced before the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court to-day, Panalal Chatterjee being examined in connection with the methods employed in obtaining money for conspiracy.

LATER.

The Bighati Dacoity trial before the officiating Chief Justice and Justices Mookerjee and Carnduff, sitting as Special Tribunal under the new Act commenced to-day in the old Sessions Court. The six accused Kartic Chunder Dutt, Mukshader Charan Samadsya, Suresh Chunder Mitter, Paresh Bagchi, Suresh Chunder Mozumdar and Panalal Chakrabatty were brought up under an armed escort of European Police sergeants and native constables and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sinha and Mr. Hume, instructed by Mr. Eggor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Mitter appeared for the first accused, Mr. B. M. Chatterjee for the second, and Mr. H. N. Sen for the fourth. The other three accused were undefended.

The defence first applied for an adjournment, and when this was refused by the Court raised the objection that the trial was "ultra vires" on the ground that the Indian Legislature could not alter the English Common Law for trial by jury, which was made applicable to this country in 1726.

This objection was overruled, and Mr. Sinha then opened the case for the prosecution, referring briefly to the new Act and reading the commitment order of Mr. Paterson, Sub-divisional Officer, Serampore.

This order deseribed how the accused, who are young Bengalis of the Bhadrolog class, went out on the night of the 16th September last and committed a dacoity in the house of Babu Kishori Mohan Rai near Serampore, representing themselves as police men sent to search the house, and how they made off with a quantity of jewellery and other valuables.

The examination of Panalal Chatterjee was then commenced.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Construction of Lines Deferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

In consequence of the reduction in the Railway programme, the construction of the Trichinopoly-Panriti line, the Allahabad-Rae Bareilly line and the Southern Shan States line is now to be deferred, while the expenditure upon open lines generally is to be cut down. The construction of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway, the Nagpur-Chhindwarra Railway and the Sara Bridge will be proceeded with as originally proposed.

"SWADESHI" MEETINGS.

Beadon Square.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

"Swadeshi" meetings have recommenced in Beadon Square, but are poorly attended. Babu Panch Courie Banerji, the editor of a newly-started paper "Nayale," and Babu Haridas Datt were the speakers yesterday.

THEFT FROM JUSTICE MILLER'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

Thieves broke into Mr. Justice Miller's house last week, and stole Rs. 500, in gold and notes.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Inspector of Cavalry.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

That splendid institution, the Union Jack Club, needs no advertisement, indeed it is so well patronised that the original accommodation, extensive as it was, proved quite insufficient within a very short period after it was opened by the King in 1907. This will be remedied, however, as soon as the new wing is added to the building, though at times during the leave season there will usually be an overflow into outside lodgings, which are provided under the ægis of the Club Committee when required. A London paper with a view to correcting "a fault of modern journalism" decided to report on the progress of the Union Jack Club. The fault confessed to is the neglect to spare space for reporting the less exciting incidents of progress "while the beginnings and endings are liberally provided for. It would seem that in the case of this club "the incidents of progress" are likely to prove of a much more exciting nature than the start or the finish, if we can credit all we are told. Under the heading of "Epicurean Dinners at the Union Jack," one said to be responsible for the success of the Club (not the King or Sir Edward Ward of course!) entertains the correspondent of this particular paper with a few incidents of progress. It is no unusual thing to receive telegrams ordering lunch for six at 1 p. m. and dinner for the same number at 6-30 p.m., concluding with "Please send the menu,—"a very prudent conclusion too. There is also nothing remarkable that soldiers and sailors should make up little theatre parties, reserve their rooms for the night; it is most satisfactory to hear that all arrangements are made for such parties even to reserving seats for them at the theatre. It is to be hoped that all British soldiers in India realise the comfort and conveniences of the "Union Jack" and lay by some rupees that they may be enabled to experience it on their return to England. The club is a splendid success, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. We are all convinced of that, we "patriotic Britons at Home and overseas" who helped to make it possible; it was our object to provide a "comfortable and inexpensive abiding place for our soldiers and sailors, in London, and that we have attained. But unfortunately the reporter must think we are not convinced or may be he was not himself satisfied when he visited the club to interview "one to whom it owes its success," but it is doubtful if it enhances the "supreme satisfaction" of the "patriotic Briton" to hear that "they can have just as expensive a dinner as they wish with the costliest of wines." Humph! No doubt that was quite satisfactory. Did that reporter meditate exchanging the pen for the sword? thus proving that the benefit is not in every case the other way.

The War Office is being asked to contribute towards the payment of pensions to officers of the Indian Army who served for a period of over two years, out of India, before joining the Indian Service; the two years only being recognised as pensionable service by the Indian Government. The cost involved would not be excessive. But unfortunately for the poor Indian officer the War Office has been wasting enormous sums of money as the following instances will show:—The estimate for the shed for our one and only dirigible balloon was £10,000 but it cost £900 more to complete. The balloon that this costly fabric gave shelter to was so long in construction that the probability of its eventual ascension appears to have been overlooked, and in course of time other buildings sprang up encroaching on the shed so as to deprive the balloon of access to the upper air, with the result that the whole structure and plant was removed to another site at an estimated cost of £10,000! Close on a million pounds was spent on barracks at Tidworth, to give accommodation for eight battalions of infantry, when it was discovered that it was only required for four battalions. The surplus accommodation is now being altered at considerable additional expense to house a regiment of cavalry and other troops. At East Bulford there was a loss to the public of between £140,000 and £150,000 in the erection of the Mounted Infantry School which was abandoned nearly three years ago. £35,000 was more than a top figure for the Moore Park estate, near Fromry, consisting of a house and 813 acres. Here it was also proposed to erect a barracks with training ground for mounted infantry, but the idea was as soon dropped as it was taken up and the Moore Park mansion at present provides quarters for a company of Sappers. No wonder that the Indian officer still awaits the pensions owed him by the War Office.

The abolition of the appointment of Inspector of Cavalry must prove detrimental to the general efficiency of that arm. Our cavalry have yet to reach the high standard of efficiency of the other arms and their progress towards attaining it will not be helped by the absence of the criticisms of the expert. For the present no doubt the services of an Inspector of Cavalry can be dispensed with while the appointment of Inspector General of the Forces is held by as able and distinguished a cavalry officer as Sir John French. There is no likelihood of any such change being carried out in India. As regards the Royal Artillery, however, matters are different; the two Inspectors of Artillery in India are appointments that might be will dispensed with. The creation of an appointment of Inspector General of Artillery with an officer to command the Artillery in each Division would be a welcome change and considerably lessen the dearth of appointments in the regiment.

The circus element will preponderate as usual in the Military Tournament this year. A grand spectacular display, of course, in which the Terriers will take a prominent part and shew us what progress they have made since they appeared at Wyndham's Theatre in "An Englishman's Home." Not only at Islington will they display their power and ardour, for arrangements are being made to hold a Territorial Tournament on the grounds of the Ranelagh Club during the summer. Poor old Volunteers, they never attempted anything like this. But then they were not boomed by Press and theatre and musical hall. Local and provincial mayors did not mount the stage between the "turns" at the latter and call on the young women present to persuade their young men to join the defenders of their country. Grand but antiquated old Force! you were subjected to no such indignities. You were not recruited from "Daily Males."

This brings us to the subject of Territorial recruiting which at the risk of appearing wearisome cannot be passed over. The pleasures and privileges of a Terrier do not end with dances, whist drives and concerts; there are more still. He is now excused from attendance on juries and from being fined for riding a bicycle without a light when going to evening parade, "because," said a Leamington magistrate, "you were on your country's service." It reminds one of the misguided gentlemen on the Bench who used to let offenders off, because they had served in South Africa. The "Daily Mail," the now acknowledged recruiting agency for the Territorial Army, reports this case at Leamington under the heading of "Territorials' New Benefit."

The heat wave of patriotism shows signs of subsiding; not even the "Daily Mail" will be able to keep up the temperature. Says a Service paper: "It has almost seemed from a daily perusal of the columns of this newspaper that the wave of patriotism might go beyond the bounds of control or prudence . . . it has been greater than that created by the South African War." Well, what have we gained by all the shouting and the banging on the big drum? Three thousand recruits. But at the cost of our dignity, and genuinely patriotic Britons at Home and oversea have openly expressed their disgust at the whole proceeding. Every day of the Territorials' existence shows more clearly that compulsory training is inevitable. The strength of the Force to-day is 220,000, which is 96,000 short of the establishment; in this shortage are included 14,000 gunners, 4,000 Sappers, 4,000 Army Service Corps and 6,000 medicals. Of the number already enrolled 83,000 are one year men, many of whom are certain to sever their connection with the Force between April and June next. The shortage of horses is however a matter of much greater gravity, for if the men cannot be induced to come forward there is the remedy of compulsion to resort to whereas in the case of horses we cannot under any circumstances produce what we do not possess. In December last, Mr. Haldane stated that there were sufficient suitable horses in the country, to mobilise the Regular and Territorial Forces three times over. This statement is scarcely borne out by a recently published return of horses suitable for military purposes, the result of a rough census made with the assistance of the Board of Agriculture, county authorities and others. It shows that we have about one and a quarter million horses available of *all* kinds, but of this number less than 200,000 are up to cavalry requirements. To place the Regular expeditionary force in the field and at the same time mobilise the Territorial Force would require 193,000 horses. But replacements during the first year to meet the waste of war are put down at the somewhat high figure of 400,000 and the number of horses at present on military charge and available at 470,000, which leaves a deficit of 123,000 at the end of the first year, while the deficit at the end of the second year is estimated to reach the alarming total of 523,000! The number of horses on military charge in the United Kingdom at present is short of 31,000, of which 18,000 would be required for the Artillery alone.

MISS CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Victim of Meningitis.

CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY.

MISS CLARKE is suffering from meningitis. Her condition causes anxiety.

MR. KINGSFORD'S LIFE ENDANGERED.

Another Attempted Bomb Outrage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Particulars of yet another bomb outrage have now been disclosed.

It appears that some time since the Police received information that a bomb, done up in a book, had been sent to Mr. Kingsford, then Chief Presidency Magistrate. It was taken to Mr. Kingsford's house at "Garden Reach" and handed to one of his chuprasies. The package looked like a law book and Mr. Kingsford supposed it was a volume he had lent to a friend, so did not open it. It afterwards accompanied him to Mozuffarpur, where it has now been discovered amongst his books.

When brought to Calcutta by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and examined, it had been found to consist of a tin case of picric acid, concealed in the body of a law book of 1,200 pages, 600 of which had been scooped out to accommodate it. The springs were set in such a manner, that on the cutting of the string, with which the book was tied up, the cover would fly open and a detonator of fulminate of mercury would be struck by a nail. The springs had rusted, but the explosive was found intact. That Mr. Kingsford escaped injury or death, is due solely to the fact that this deadly parcel remained unopened.

COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Annual Prize-giving.

GOVERNOR DECLINED INVITATION TO PRESIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

Sir Ralph Benson, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association by Lady Benson, on Saturday last, said:—"You know that it is usual to request the Governor, who is a patron of the Association, to honour us by presiding at the annual prize-giving. He was kind enough to do so last year, and was requested by the committee of the Association to preside again on the present occasion. To our great regret he found himself unable to accept our invitation, owing to the disrespectful and discourteous manner in which he and Lady Lawley were treated last year, when leaving the grounds." Sir Ralph proceeded to condemn such behaviour in strong terms and begged the support and co-operation of all present in discountenancing and preventing such misconduct in the future.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

Dhow Captured at Jask.

H. M. S. "Fox," which arrived in Bombay on Sunday, has just effected the capture of a dhow, containing between three and four hundred rifles, at Jask. The capture was made in the early morning of Sunday, March 7 without resistance being made after a blank cartridge had been fired when the dhow tried to escape up a creek.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General, publishes the following appropriation report on the accounts of the Government of India for 1907-1908.

The Financial Statement for 1907-08 announced two important measures of fiscal relief and administrative improvement. The first related to the reduction of the salt duty to Re. 1 per maund with effect from 20th March 1907 throughout the whole of India involving an anticipated sacrifice of revenue of £1,266,7. The second related to a reduction in postal rates with effect from 1st October 1907 estimated to cost £73,3 for the six months of the year. The elasticity of Indian revenues enabled the Government of India to undertake these important measures without restricting their programme of improvements in the administration of matters relating to Police, Education and Agriculture. In response to a desire expressed by the Chinese Government for a gradual reduction of the imports of Indian opium into China, the number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale was reduced, [necessarily causing some loss of revenue. A scheme was also introduced, for the first time, of placing the Provincial expenditure on Famine Relief on a satisfactory basis by making annual grants to the extent of £250,0 to Provinces usually afflicted by Famine, in order to enable them to build up a credit with the Government of India to be drawn upon in times of scarcity. After making these allowances the Budget estimated for a surplus of £774,7.

The unsatisfactory character of the autumn monsoon of 1907 considerably affected Land Revenue in many of the provinces, chiefly the United Provinces, and under this head the actual realisations proved short of the Budget Estimate by £1,516,6. Forest Revenue also proved worse to the extent of £157,2 chiefly in Burma. Railway Revenue was worse by £1,150,2 due to a growth in the working expenses largely exceeding the corresponding growth of earnings. To some extent these deteriorations from the Budget Estimate were counterbalanced by the revenue under most of the other Revenue heads exceeding the anticipations of the Budget. The chief increases occurred under Opium (£393,9) due to better prices fetched by Bengal Opium and to increased exports of Malwa Opium, under Stamps (£91,6) due to increased imports of cotton goods, metals, petroleum, and manufactured articles, under Assessed Taxes (£71,2) due to general activity in trade, and under Mint (£198,6) due to large issues of bronze and nickel coins.

On the expenditure side, there were considerable savings chiefly under Opium (£135,4) due to a contraction of the poppy growing area in Bengal, under Forest (£90,6) due to a restriction of departmental exploitation, under Political (£138,5) owing to the full amount of subsidy due to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan not having been drawn, and under Army, (£832,0) due to the postponement of schedule measures or inability to carry them out to the extent anticipated. On the other hand, the Famine Insurance grant was exceeded by (£301,7) chiefly on account of heavy Famine Relief Charges in the United Provinces; and there were considerable excesses over the Budget Estimate chiefly under Interest (including interest charged to Railways and Irrigation) (£114,7) due chiefly to the absence of provision for discount on the issues of 3 1-2 per cent. India stock in England, under Stationary and Printing (£89,9) due to large purchases for the Central Stores, and under Other Public Works (£129,7) owing to an expansion of programme. Provincial deficits exceeded the Estimate by £122,0. The net result of these and other variations was a surplus of £300,6.

Reference has been made in the report for 1906-07 to the change in the system of allocation of Interest charges between Ordinary Debt and Railway and Irrigation Debt. The change having been introduced after the framing of the Budget Estimate for 1907-08, a proper comparison of the Budget and account figures necessitates an allowance for the change of classification. Marine Pensions formerly shown under 23—Superannuation, &c., are now shown as Marine Charges under the group Army Services.

As explained in para. 101 of the Financial Statement for 1908 09, the Revised Estimate for the year 1907-08 as shown therein excluded the figures for the Local Section of the accounts, except in respect of funds not truly of a local character. As the exclusion does not take effect till 1908-09, the Revised Estimate in the present report, includes the figures for the Local Section and differs in some respects from the figures of the Financial Statement, the net surplus shown in that statement being 235,4 against 235,8 shown in the Revised Estimate in this report.

COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1906-07.

The important variations under "Principal Heads of Revenue" were the following:—

	£	R
Land Revenue ...	—1,075,9	—1,61,33
Opium ...	—415,5	—62,33
Salt ...	—1,623,7	—1,88,56
Stamps ...	+229,3	+ 34,40
Excise ...	+316,0	+ 47,40
Customs ...	+652,3	+ 97,92
Assessed Taxes ...	+80,3	+ 12,05
Other Heads... ...	+34,9	+ 5,23
Total...	—1,201,8	—1,80,27

The Comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1906-07 was as follows;—

Revenues.	1206-07	1907-08	Difference, 1906-07. Greater(+)or less (—). £	R
Principal Heads of Revenue	...50,488,7	49,386,9	—1,201,8	—1,80,27
Interest ...	979,0	973,9	—6,0	—90
Post Office ...	1,751,1	1,824,0	+72,9	+10,93
Telegraph ...	953,0	1,006,8	+53,8	+8,07
Mint	419,5	443,9	+24,4	+3,66
Civil Departments.	1,391,3	1,424,9	+33,6	+5,04
Miscellaneous ...	1,007,0	807,7	—199,3	—29,90
Railways ...	13,001,3	12,520,7	—480 5	—72,07
Irrigation ...	3,533,3	3,488,9	—52,4	—7,86
Other Public Works ...	532,6	531,3	—3,3	—1,24
Military Receipts.	1,415,2	1,167,4	—247,8	—37,17
Total ...	75,577,8	73,566,4	—2,011,4	—3,01,71

The heavy falling off under Land Revenue was caused by the revenue in many of the provinces chiefly the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay having been considerably affected by the failure of the monsoon. The decrease would have been larger still but for a bumper rice crop in Lower Burma and for large recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges in the two Bengals. A part of the decrease (£60,6 on Rs 9,13) was nominal and due to the transfer of certain credits on account of share of land and water rate in Burma to the head Irrigation. The decrease under Opium was caused by reductions both in the number and price of Bengal opium chests sold, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the Bombay opium pass fees. The decrease under Salt was caused by the reduction in the duty partly covered by increased consumption. The increases under Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes were due, as usual, to progressive growth. Under Customs there was a large increase due to an unusual growth of imports, partly covered by a falling off of exports.

THE Countess of Minto, with Lady Eileen Elliot, Colonel Crooke Lawless and Captain Lord Francis Scott, have left Calcutta on a visit to Darjeeling. Miss Farquhar, who has been a guest at Government House, has left on a visit to Agra and Delhi.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Attitude of Liberal Federation.

ECONOMY IN NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE URGED.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

SIR E. EVANS, when presiding over a meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, held at Leamington yesterday, stated that they heard much about increases of armaments, but the Government would have to show good cause before the Liberals would assent to any increase. The Government's policy of endeavouring to maintain peace throughout the world was the strongest safeguard possible. If, he added the Conservatives came into power now the result would be a frightful catastrophe, which would hardly be exceeded by the Messina earthquake.

After the rejection of an amendment, proposed by the Scarborough branch of the Federation against a policy of unnecessary shipbuilding, the Executive Committee's resolution reaffirming the principles of economy in military and naval expenditure, together with an addendum "that this Committee cannot recognise on the evidence at present before the country that a case has been established for the suggested increase in naval expenditure," was unanimously adopted.

The "Daily News," commenting on the resolution of the Committee, states "this refers to the demand that six "Dreadnoughts" shall be built during 1909, and probably six more in 1910. The Federation's resolution, as we have reason to believe, has not only saved the Government and the Liberal Party from speedy disruption, but has maintained the great ideal of Liberalism."

The "Times" in referring to the Prime Minister's firmness when dealing with the deputation from the Trades Union Congress, expresses the hope that the same attitude will be unflinchingly maintained by the Government in the probable event of an open struggle in the Liberal Party over the Navy Estimates.

Ministers in Agreement.

THE SAVING IN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Joseph A. Pease, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at Birmingham, stated that Ministers were in perfect agreement in regard to the naval policy, and the expenditure for the coming year. During the past three years, he said, the Government had saved nearly three millions sterling in the expenditure on armaments, and surely a Government showing such a disposition to economise could be trusted, while taking care of national interests, to safeguard the country, and to adhere to the traditional policy of their party.

The European Situation.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

A protocol has been signed embodying the terms of the Austro-Turkish settlement. As a consequence of the settlement the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods is rapidly disappearing.

The Austro-Servian Dispute.

RUSSIA JOINS WITH OTHER POWERS.

Russia has agreed to join with the other Powers in putting diplomatic pressure on Servia. This action shows that Servia cannot rely on support from Russian pan-Slavs.

The Vienna Bourse is buoyant as a result of Russia's adhesion to the representations made by the Powers to Belgrade.

Defence of Australia.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Replying to a question, asked by Mr. W. Redmond in the House of Commons, regarding the Government's military proposals to the Colonies, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, stated yesterday that Major-General Hoad, Inspector-General of Commonwealth Military Affairs, had expressed full concurrence with the proposals, and he (Mr. Haldane) hoped therefore that they would commend themselves to the Commonwealth Government.

Rugby Football.

DEPARTURE OF THE "WALLABIES."

The Australian Amateur Rugby team (the "Wallabies") have sailed for Australia by the "Moana."

THE LEAGUE TEAM DEFEATED.

Yesterday a Merthyr team met and defeated the Australian League team by five tries to the visitors' two goals three tries. In the first half Merthyr registered two tries and Morton dropped a goal for the Australians. Three members of the League team injured and had to leave the field, but resumed play later. In the second half Merthyr registered three tries, and on the Australians Courtney, Bolewski, and Rosenfelds scored tries, but the last being converted.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND.

A match between Scotland and Ireland took place yesterday, the former team winning by three tries to a penalty goal.

United States and Japan.

THE OBSTACLE TO TREATIES.

STRONG STATEMENT BY MR. ROOT.

Speaking at the Peace Society's dinner, held in New York last night, Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, stated that the obstacle in the recent negotiations between America, Japan, and England was not the diplomatists, but people who ought to be ostracised and punished for insulting friendly Powers.

Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, stated that Mr. Root had during his term of office, signed 24 arbitration treaties.

Baron K. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, in addressing the assemblage, praised Mr. Root's work during the recent fallacious clamour and added he was glad that the public saw the folly of the impossible story put forward that Japan was seeking war.

Red Russia.

CRUSHING THE TERRORISTS.

The majority of the members of the Duma are satisfied with the explanations given by the Premier (M. Stolypin) on Thursday last, as to the policy of the Government in regard to Terrorist organisations and express themselves as confident that the Government will use all lawful means to combat terrorism.

EXECUTIONS AT WARSAW.

Five members of the fighting section of the Polish Socialist Party were yesterday executed at Warsaw for murder and robbery.

THE JACOB SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Opening Ceremony.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

The Jacob Sassoon Hospital for Europeans, a most imposing structure and a distinct architectural ornament to Poona, was formally opened this evening by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie under brilliant circumstances, at the invitation of Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon. Between four and five hundred people of prominence were present at the opening ceremony, and they were accommodated in a regally draped pandal erected after the style of an amphitheatre. Directly in front of the pandal was a canopied "dais" beautifully draped, and here Sir Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Jacob Sassoon, General and Mrs. Alderson, Colonel Burke, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Mr. Kincaid, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. Carmichel, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, Sirdar Dustur Kaikobad Nowsherwan, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Mr. Abelson, Secretary to Sir Jacob Sassoon, Dr. Prescott, House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, and Dr. Barucha, and others of rank and fashion took their seats amid a profusion of foliage. The barren features of the hospital grounds were transformed to-day into a refreshing garden, and to intensify the attractions of the evening the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment played a programme of delightful music before and after the opening ceremony, while Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon were "At Home" in an adjacent purdah where the well-known firm of Felice Cornaglia were at their best as caterers.

SIR JACOB SASSOON'S SPEECH.

Soon after the arrival of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, who was received by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Colonel Burke, and others, Sir Jacob Sassoon rose and said:—

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met to-day to inaugurate the opening of this new hospital, which ceremony was to have been performed by His Excellency the Governor. It was a great disappointment to me to receive a telegram on Saturday from His Excellency to the effect that he was prevented from presiding to-day owing to Miss Clarke's indisposition, of which we are all extremely sorry to hear, and I am sure you will all join me in wishing her speedy recovery. His Excellency very considerately has asked Sir John Muir-Mackenzie to preside on his behalf, and we are all very pleased to welcome him here to-day.

A BRIEF HISTORY.

I propose to say just a few words to show what led to the construction of this building. Some few years ago it was found necessary to increase the accommodation of the present Sassoon Hospital, and after a great deal of consideration the idea arose of providing an entirely new hospital, thereby relieving the congestion in the opposite building. It was decided to build this hospital in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. The accommodation of these two hospitals together will, it is hoped, be ample to meet the needs of Poona for a good while to come. In this new hospital there are 48 beds in all. The foundation-stone was laid on the 16th of July 1906 when Lord Lamington was Governor of Bombay. The work of completion has taken a longer time than originally anticipated owing to some elaborate details that had been involved, but the result reflects credit on all concerned. I would mention particularly for praise Mr. Begg, who designed and drew up the plan and detailed estimates; Mr. Wattit, who supplied drawings of details and superintended the architectural construction; Mr. Clifton and Mr. Lewis for their capable management, and Colonel Burke for his uniform interest while the work of construction was in progress. He has been always at hand to render invaluable aid and advice and ever keen to suggest anything tending to the improvement of this hospital. The building has, I might mention, been further improved on the original designs by being minton-tiled for the greater part and by the Children's Ward being fitted up with picture-panels which will form quite a novel feature of this hospital. These additions will enhance the beauty of the building. One word more. I would like to express on behalf of my wife, her greatest regret that she is prevented by ill-health from being here. She has always taken a great interest in this hospital, being such a sufferer herself, and it would have given her great pleasure to have been able to witness the opening of this building whose progress she has been following so closely. Before concluding, I would add what a great pleasure it has been to me to see the large gathering assembled here to-day, and I thank you all very much for your presence. I have now much pleasure in handing you this key which is to be presented to His Excellency as a souvenir of the occasion, and in asking you, Sir, to open the new hospital.

SIR J. MUIR-MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

Sir Jacob Sassoon's speech was followed by a speech from Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, who said:—

Sir Jacob Sassoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Colonel Burke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my mournful duty to begin by condoling with you on the absence of His Excellency the Governor and still more on the cause of that absence. It is due, as you must know, to the fact that His Excellency is once more plunged in deep anxiety owing to the illness of his beloved daughter, Miss Clarke. The courage and energy with which since his terrible and tragic bereavment His Excellency has resumed his duties and faced every sort of engagement, public and private, has been the admiration of us all. Few men in the circumstance would have accepted the invitation to come to Poona, but His Excellency's high sense of public duty as well as his warm desire to encourage every good work and to acknowledge the discriminating munificence of Sir Jacob Sassoon, who has surpassed in liberality even the example of other members of his family, induce Sir George to waive all considerations of personal convenience and private

feeling in order that he may gratify and honour us with his presence to-day.

MISS CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

We know that he would not have lightly disappointed any one. We can all of us imagine but too easily what he is enduring at the present moment, and I am sure the hearts of every one who hears or may read these words will go out with sympathy and the earnest prayer that his apprehensions may be rapidly allayed by a turn for good in his daughter's illness and the rapid recovery of her usual health. I am sure also that you will sympathise deeply in the sufferings of the young lady herself, who was winning many hearts by the graciousness and bravery with which she was discharging the duties and functions of hostess at Government House in place of her lamented mother, and to whom already several good causes owe support obtained from audiences assembled for the pleasure of hearing her exquisitely artistic singing.

SIR JACOB'S LIBERALITY.

Now, Sir Jacob, I address myself to the congenial and pleasant task of offering you thanks on behalf of the European community, whom you have laid under a great obligation. Your own community will no doubt thank you themselves in their own way and at their own time. On the obligations of the European community I need not enlarge. These obligations are not confined to the upper ranks. As is well known, the Sassoon Hospital has numerous cases of accidents and illnesses among the humbler classes to whom this addition to the comfort and efficiency of the hospital will be a greater boon. And it must not be forgotten that not only the European and Jewish communities have largely increased, but the accommodation for Indian patients will be greatly augmented, who will now, I presume, have the whole of the older building—one of the finest up-country hospitals in India—at their disposal. A most touching feature in the present building is the brightening of the Children's Ward, a thought inspired by the sympathy and tenderness of Lady Sassoon, who has taken the keenest interest in the progress of the building. The mystery of pain is an insoluble problem, but one of its results is unquestionably—the quickening of sympathy and benevolence in those who, like Lady Sassoon, live a life of pain perfected through suffering. Our wish is that in her weary days she may be comforted by the memory of the relief and consolation wrought for many by her unselfish thought and interest.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

I am sure, Sir Jacob, you will in no way resent my reminding the audience and the public that your liberality has been substantially supplemented by a grant from Government, on whom, I believe, also will fall the equipment and maintenance of the institution to which it is quite right Government should contribute. I could wish that in every headquarter station there was to be found a hospital like this, only proportioned, of course, to the size and population of the place. This is the ideal which we should all have in view. If, however, it is to be accomplished we must largely rely on the benevolence of generous doners like Sir Jacob Sassoon. I need not remind this audience that in England medical institutions are maintained almost wholly without Government aid. In India the exact opposite is the case, despite the benevolence of wealthy and generous men like Sir Jacob, the greater proportion of the money comes from Government and the rates. Both Government and the local bodies do all they can. In this Presidency the expenditure on medical objects from provincial funds is, I am proud to say, higher per head of population than anywhere else in India; the sum total also exceeds that of any other province, except Bengal, which has a far larger population to provide for. But with all that Government do, and gladly do, the sum is far short of our needs. Notwithstanding the large expenditure the needs of the presidency town are far from exhausted and call for the utmost attention from the Municipal Corporation, by whom the obligation has been assumed of meeting medical and educational requirements. This will, I hope, leave Government free to concentrate their attention more on the mofussil, where the necessities are crying. Civil hospitals require to be largely improved and dispensaries be multiplied and provided with more highly trained and paid men. All institutions require additional staff and equipment, and most perhaps of all a trained nursing staff and this brings me to the subject on which His Excellency requested to say—and I am particularly glad to say—a few words. I allude to the

SASSOON HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a mere platitude that trained nursing doubles the efficiency of medical treatment. There can be no doubt also that it enormously enhances the attractiveness of hospitals in the eyes of patients and particularly of Indian patients. Now the Nursing Association exists for the supply of this indispensable element in the Sassoon Hospital. To the efficiency of the nursing which the Association provides I expect not a few of us can bear witness, and none can give more eloquent testimony than my wife and myself by our appearance here to-day. It is to the Sassoon Hospital and its nursing that we owe nothing less than our lives. The names of Sisters Ella and Louise and Nurses Butcher, Prince and Bailey are imperishable memories with us. Now that Association wants money, otherwise the number of its nurses must be reduced. Government do their part by doubling the sum raised by private subscription. I do appeal to you with all the earnestness at my command to come forward now and save the institution from a decline. Imitate according to your means that noble example set by Sir Jacob Sassoon. I ask my Indian friends to remember that the nurses are far from being wanted only for Europeans. As I said before, a good nursing staff doubles the attractiveness of a hospital to Indian patients even of the humblest classes, and more than this, the superintendence of the devoted Sisters and European nurses will enable Indian women in time to be trained to the same efficiency in nursing as the Europeans. To my European friends I need not enlarge on the inestimable value which the nurses in this Hospital have been to those who have enjoyed the advantage of it. Ladies and Gentlemen, when we left the hospital in 1905 we promised a donation in recognition of our obligation to it. That promise has remained unfulfilled for a variety of reasons. I take the opportunity to fulfil it now by giving five hundred rupees to the Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, and I heartily wish I could afford ten times the sum.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, I will now, with your permission, and on behalf of His Excellency, declare this hospital open and charge myself with the delivery to His Excellency of the handsome key which you, Sir, are presenting to him in memory of the event.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, with General and Mrs. Alderson, Sir Jacob Sassoon and the whole assembly next went over the hospital inspecting and admiring the wards, the operation theatre, etc. Finally, at 7-30 p.m., the proceedings ended after the guests of Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon had experienced their exceptional hospitality.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Street Lighting.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee on the question of improving street lighting in Bombay. The report has been already published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

Colonel Collie moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry seconded.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was sorry to see the unsatisfactory report. He expected members to protest strongly against the insufficient lighting arrangements. He regretted the fact that the Committee had overlooked a most important question and had done nothing to remove a real grievance. They spent Rs.3,72,000 over the lighting of the streets in the City, but in the northern parts there were oil lamps and the light was very bad indeed. A visit to the Arthur Road, Hain's Road, and Clerke Road would satisfy the Commissioner or the Executive Engineer that the roads were badly lit. Some roads he could say from his own personal experience were a standing disgrace to the City. He should like to know who was responsible for the disgraceful arrangement of the lighting of the streets. He hoped the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer would explain why those roads were badly lighted night after night. It was a pity the Committee did not see their way to the conversion of the oil lamps to gas lamps. He wondered why such a state of affairs was allowed to exist in Bombay.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia remarked that the Commissioner or the Executive Engineer could not be blamed in the matter. They provided the best lights they could for the money placed at their disposal by the Corporation. He thought the sum of Rs. 66,000 spent on lighting certain roads on moonlight nights was a waste; that amount could have been better spent on improvement of roads and widening the streets. The roads at present were miserable and he did not see one good road in the City.

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor termed the state of lighting Bombay streets abominable and said that an improvement was essential.

Dr. Sukhia did not think any more expenditure was necessary. The lighting was found unsatisfactory by only hard motorists and to those who drove through the city after a hard dinner.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney thought that the street lighting in Bombay was very unsatisfactory. Even the Queen's road he thought had not sufficient light.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey was of opinion that the lighting was not uniform in all localities. Lamps were placed too near each other in some localities and too far apart in other localities.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that Mr. Petit's remarks were unjustifiable so far as the Executive Engineer was concerned. Mr. Jehangir Petit reminded him of Dick in David Copperfield who could not help bringing in Charles' head in everything he said or thought. Mr. Petit could not help dragging the Executive Engineer in everything that he had to criticize. He would have been justified in blaming the Commissioner as to why that officer did not come before the Corporation with a proposal for the increase of the lighting grant in the Budget. Sir Pherozeshah was surprised to learn that so many councillors were roaming in the street at night in the northern parts of the city. He had sometimes to go home from the Fort via Queen's Road and he never found the light defective. Mr. Petit or any other member who now complained about lighting never brought forward a motion to increase the grant in the budget for providing more light. The Commissioner and the Executive Engineer had provided light that could be obtained for the grant sanctioned by the Corporation. He was sure the Corporation was unanimous in thinking with him that the language applied to the Executive Engineer was undeserved and unwarranted. The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor had argued from a motorist's point of view. But the tax on motors was only Rs. 5 per quarter. Even if it was Rs. 500 a quarter Sir Pherozeshah thought it did not compensate the public for the bad odour and dust they sent forth.

Dr. Collie having briefly replied, the proposition was carried and the Committee's report was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. N. E. Sukhia, the Corporation resolved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to paragraph 56 of the Standing Committee's Review of the Administration Report from the Commissioner for the year 1907-08 and he be requested to submit, if feasible, monthly returns of unwholesome food destroyed by the Department, giving particulars as to the quantity of unwholesome food and contraband meat destroyed, the names of offenders, whether stall-keepers or not, and the number of the stalls or shops in Municipal and private markets and other places where the offence is committed."

CHAIRMAN OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The last item on the agenda was a notice of motion from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as follows:—

"I beg to give notice that at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation I shall move the following resolution:—

'That the Corporation learn with regret that the term of service of the present Chairman of the Improvement Trust Board shortly expires and that it is the intention of Government to appoint another officer to this post.

'That if this report be true the Corporation most respectfully and earnestly beg to request that Government may be pleased to see their way to ask the present incumbent to continue in his office for some time, it being very desirable that at this particular juncture when a Bill to amend the Improvement Trust Act is before His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council, involving important changes in the constitution and financial position of the Trust, that Government and the Trust Board should have the benefit of the advice and experience of an officer intimately acquainted with the past operations and history of the Trust and most conversant with the important questions now pending before that body. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Government with a suitable letter.'"

When this item was reached the President asked Mr. Cowasji Jehangir if he did not wish to withdraw it.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he would if the President did not like it.

The President remarked that personally he would not like such a resolution to come from the Corporation. He would at once say that he did not wish the proposition to be moved.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thereupon asked the permission of the Corporation to withdraw his notice of motion.

Dr. Sukhia, Mr S. C. Dhondy and Mr. Mandlik opposed the withdrawal.

The President left the chair and it being 5 o'clock the members dispersed.

THE MURDER OF MR. MACDONALD.

Report Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The report of the murder of Mr. Macdonald is now confirmed. Mr. Macdonald appears to have been surveying at Walwasti on the 11th and was shot by tribal Badragga Chukar Khels of Walwasti. The reason for the outrage is unexplained.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Colonel C. C. Ellis, R.E., retires from the 2nd instant.

Major P. G. Twining, R.E., officiates as D.A.A.-G. Royal Engineers, *vice* Colonel Nanton, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant H. L. Napier is permitted to resign his commission.

It is decided that in future officers may not retire under Article 510 of the Pay Warrant, unless appointed to a commission in the Special Reserve.

Lieutenant Chibborn, "R" Battery, R. H. A., embarks for duty in India on the 26th instant.

Major C. A. Sykes is appointed to "C" Battery, R. H. A., Bangalore, the appointment of Major Powell being cancelled.

PRESIDENCY-TOWNS INSOVENCY BILL.

Bombay Views.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on March 12th, the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency in the Presidency-towns and in the Town of Rangoon be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said: —"My Lord, I desire to say a few words to-day as I had the privilege of serving on the Select Committee, and had the good fortune of being associated with the Hon'ble the Law Member in the preparation of this important measure, though I must confess I have played an insignificant part. The Committee had the expert advice and guidance of the Hon'ble Mr. Macleod, whose extensive knowledge of the practical working of the English Statute in an important commercial city like Bombay was of immense service to us; we had, besides, the inestimable advantage of the erudition and skill of the Hon'ble Law Member whose exactitude and precision in drafting are unrivalled, and but for whose masterly grasp of the varied and complicated details of the English Bankruptcy Act we should not have been in a position to present so complete and self-contained a Bill to this Council.

"This Bill is one of the most important measures of legislation undertaken by this Council for many a year, and I have no hesitation in congratulating the public, especially the commercial public of this rising Empire with an expanding trade on their being given a suitable and workable Insolvency Act. The Bill is of a highly technical nature and the most gratifying feature of it is that many difficulties have been overcome and complexities have been simplified, and the public will now have an Act in no way less complete and comprehensive than the English Bankruptcy Act. I have great pleasure in supporting the revised Bill which now embodies the numerous useful suggestions made by the several High Courts and influential commercial bodies and organisations. The amended Bill ought to be received favourably by the public, as the provisions are suitable and framed in the light of the experience gained by the working of the old Act during a long series of years.

"But, my Lord, though I support this Bill, I confess it is with some degree of reluctance that I have become party to the substitution of an Indian Act for an Imperial Statute. In my opinion, so far as the Presidency-towns are concerned, it is necessary and expedient that the Insolvency Law should be an Imperial Statute. It is very desirable that the law for the administration of property of insolvent debtors in Presidency-towns should be passed directly by the Imperial Parliament. But for the proverbial apathy and indifference of the House of Commons for any legislation affecting India this Council should never have undertaken the preparation of this Bill. Indian interest and vital questions affecting the political and commercial affairs of this vast and growing Dependency, unfortunately, trouble very little English statesmen. This apathy is a regrettable feature of English Parliamentary life. The Indian law, as embodied in the Act of 1848, is on the same lines as the English Acts before 1869, which were superseded by the Bankruptcy Code of 1869, which in its turn was substituted by the more comprehensive and elastic Act of 1883. The present law is thus behind the times by half-a-century, and though admittedly ineffective and out-of-date it is surprising that the task of supplying a suitable law was not till very recently undertaken. Sir James Stephen's Bill of 1870 was withdrawn, because it was too ambitious in its scope, and was intended to apply to the whole of India. Sir Courtenay Ilbert's attempt in 1886 to give a comprehensive Act to India proved abortive, because the Select Committee to which it was referred was of opinion that it was too complicated to suit Indian conditions, but was neither willing to suggest modifications nor to undertake the preparation of a suitable Bill. It was then shelved till last March, and, my Lord, it is due to your incentive and the general animation pervading Your Excellency's administration that this difficult measure, which the Imperial Parliament has so long neglected, has again come up on the tapis, and has assumed a shape which ought to command general assent.

"But, my Lord, as pointed out above the proposed legislation might be open to objection from one point of view. An Indian Act is, after all, going to be substituted for an Imperial Statute. That is not merely a sentimental objection; it is one founded in reason. It is a matter of no small importance that a discharge granted by Courts in India should operate as a conclusive discharge in respect of all debts provable in the insolvency proceedings in this country; for instance, a debt contracted in England should be fully covered by an order of discharge passed by an Indian High Court. Again the seaborne trade of a city like Bombay is fast expanding and Bombay traders enter into direct commercial relations not only with merchants doing business in England, but also in Mauritius, Africa, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong and other distant ports, and the Bill now before this Council will not be as effective in its operation for the purpose of securing for the official assignee immoveable and other valuable property of insolvents situated in other parts of the British possessions as the present Act is entitled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. Creditors receive very little consideration. Some people think they are not entitled to much. The Right Hon'ble President of the Board of Trade when replying to the deputation I have just referred to is reported to have said: 'The creditor in bankruptcy is not a public benefactor. The mere fact of his being a creditor shows that he has been guilty of misplaced confidence. He has made an error of judgment and is not so much entitled to state protection as some people claim. If he has lost by unsuccessful trading, he must reap the result of his own act.' If that view were correct no one would give credit for fear of making bad debts, then there would be no insolvency, neither would there be any trade.

"The real point is that when an order of adjudication is made against a debtor either on his own or on a creditor's petition, his creditors are deprived of the ordinary remedies which otherwise the law would have allowed them to pursue, and have to depend on the Insolvency Laws to protect their interests. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of Government not only in the interests of creditors but also of the whole community to provide the Courts and their officers with the necessary powers to exercise complete control over the conduct and affairs of insolvent debtors. In this respect the Act of 1848 is lamentably deficient.

"For while the provisions for the discovery of an insolvent's property are inadequate, the burden of proving misconduct and opposing an insolvent's application for discharge is thrown entirely on the creditors. The official assignee is merely a collector of assets, he has neither the right nor the means to intervene. I attach the very greatest importance to the reform it is proposed to effect by the Bill with regard to these two points.

"As to the first, it is proposed to give the Courts the widest possible powers to compel the discovery and production of an insolvent's property. This may not always prevent the successful concealment of property, but legislation can go no further.

"As to the second point, clause 79 provides that the duties of an official assignee shall have relation to the conduct of the insolvent as well as to the administration of his estate. It will be the duty of the official assignee to report to the Court on the conduct of every insolvent who applies for his discharge. The official assignee's report will be prima facie evidence of the statements contained therein and the onus will lie on the insolvent to rebut them. Even if an insolvent declines to apply for his discharge, the Court can direct the official assignee to report in any case in which he is of opinion that an offence under the Act has been committed.

"The result will be that offences under the Insolvency Law will no longer pass unnoticed. At the hearing of applications for discharge the time of the Court will be saved, and a serious burden on creditors will be removed.

"On the other hand, while the conduct of each insolvent will be officially scrutinized, the procedure whereby a man who has become insolvent through no fault of his own can get an absolute discharge has been very much simplied. Such an insolvent will be able to get protection for his after-acquired property as easily as he can now get protection for his person only. The present law regarding after-acquired property may in many cases work very harshly. Few insolvents go to the trouble and expense of a second hearing to get absolute protection for their property, nd even then, if judgment has been already entered up, their property is never safe from execution. The Bill provides that judgment cannot be entered up against an insolvent unless one or more of certain facts have been proved against him. Another great improvement will be effected by enabling insolvency proceedings to be taken by or against a firm in the name of the firm. My Lord, however, much care is exercised in framing a measure dealing with insolvency, it is inevitable that complaints will always forthcoming from persons who suffer from the pecuniary misfortunes of those with whom they deal. Delays in realising insolvents' property must occur opportunities for the successful concealment of assets will exist and the administration of insolvent estates must be accompanied by a certain amount of formality and expense, but I am in hopes that this Bill will enable insolvency administration to be far more efficient than it can ever be under the present Act.

"No doubt cases will occur in which a vesting order or an order of discharge will not have so far-reaching an effect as under the Act of 1848. This can be remedied by an Imperial Act but I have endeavoured in the note referred to above to show that the advantages to debtors as creditors to be obtained under the Bill altogether outweigh any loss that may be entailed by the repeal of the present Act. The loss is problematical, the advantages are real. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy is afraid that the official assignee will not be in such an advantageous position as he is now when seeking to recover assets outside British India. I do not share his fears. I claim that all the points raised by the Hon'ble Member have been met by my note. My experience in the case of assets situate in Hong-Kong or in any of the other British Colonies referred to by the Hon'ble Member is that almost invariably the domicile of the insolvent is Indian and the assets are moveable so that the Indian vesting order will for all practical purposes operate in such cases as efficiently as hitherto.

"The official assignee must always be at a disadvantage if he has to take proceedings which he cannot personally superintend in a Foreign Court. One must assume, however, that the general principles of private international law will be recognized by other British Courts and due effect given to section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. I do not anticipate therefore that the official assignee, if he has to seek the assistance of such Courts, will be in any worse position than he is now.

"But I should also like to point out that it is just in those cases that we are brought in contact with Insolvency Law in other parts of the British Empire and that the disadvantages of the Indian Insolvency Law not being in line with that law are most apparent. Moreover, it is taking a very narrow view of the subject to divert the attention to what may happen in a particular case. Rather we should consider whether the old or the new legislation is the most efficient and best answers the requirements of the community.

"My Lord, I may claim to have had considerable experience in the actual working of the present Act, and during the last few months I have had ample opportunities of testing this question from every point of view. I am satisfied that in passing this Bill we shall be effecting a very necessary and long called for reform."

The Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards said:—"The Council have heard the speeches of my two Hon'ble Colleagues, and their opinions are, I submit, a sufficient warrant for this motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Macleod speaks with wide practical experience gained as Official Assignee of Bombay; he knows the defects of the existing law and is confident that this Bill will effect a valuable reform. My Hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Dadabhoy, a lawyer of experience, joins in commending the Bill and points out that it has received the assent of the commercial communities of India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy devoted some portion of his speech to a point which has been discussed in this Council on more than one previous occasion, as to the disadvantages of giving up the Imperial Statute from which the present law of insolvency derives its authority. The Hon'ble and learned Member is enamoured of this Bill, but he cannot quite make up his mind to break with the past: he is on with the new love, but he is not completely off with the old. He is anxious that this Bill should step into the Statute-book, but he views with regret the departure of the present Act which it must displace. This question has been examined in detail in the Report of the Select Committee and in the papers appended to that Report. We may differ as to the exact degree of loss we must suffer from the fact that vesting orders and discharges under Indian insolvencies will no longer, if this Bill be passed into law, have the same effect of themselves outside British India; but we are all united, and as my Hon'ble and learned friend says, all practical men must be united in recognising that, whatever these disadvantages may amount to, the advantages to be gained by the substitution of the new law over the present out-of-date enactment, altogether outweigh them. Therefore I ask this Council to carry this motion unconditionally and to pass this Bill without reference to the possibility of obtaining an Imperial Act to supplement it. At the same time, my Lord, I desire to state on behalf of the Government of India that they have carefully considered the argument in favour of having an Imperial Statute and that they are prepared to request the Secretary of State to consider the matter, and if he be so advised to ask the Imperial Parliament to pass a short Bill to give effect to Indian vesting orders and discharges in the British Empire outside India. That is the position under the present Act and it is only fair, as it seems to us, that we should be put in the same position under this Bill. It may be said that an Act of this Council will have the same effect as the Bankruptcy Acts of other Colonial Legislatures, and that we cannot fairly claim to be in a better position than other parts of the British dominions. But our answer to that is that in India we are already in a more favourable position and that we are only asking Parliament to maintain the existing position. We do not ask them to enact a new Act for us, that would be unreasonable; but we do ask them to give the Act which we are about to pass the same effect as the present law has. We hope that we shall succeed in our request but we hold that this Bill, even if it be not supplemented by Imperial legislation, will effect a marked improvement in the law, and we recommend you to enact it independently of that consideration.

"During the past few days I have received petitions from various Associations representing vakils and pleaders asking that the Bill may be amended in order to give them a right of audience in insolvency matters, a right which they do not at present possess. Changes of this kind, my Lord, are not easy to make; they involve interference with vested interests and at best they cannot be made at the eleventh hour; they require the fullest consideration. The Bill provides for the maintenance of the existing state of things, and I think the Council will be wise to adhere to that.

"My Lord, I have little more to say. The lot of a Legal Member in this Council is a hard one: it is almost always his duty to speak on measures of a character so technical that it is impossible to invest them with any general interest. During the past few years we have passed Acts in this Council dealing with the subjects of Civil Procedure, Provincial Insolvency, the Limitation of Actions and the Registration of Documents. These are all matters of legal importance, but they are none of them subjects on which it is possible to arouse general enthusiasm. To-day, the last occasion on which I shall have the honour of addressing this Council, my task is even worse, and I confess that it is beyond my powers to discuss the provisions of this Bill in such a way as to make it of interest to my Colleagues. I content myself with claiming for it that it will effect an important and much-needed alteration of the law. It is in the interests of the State that commercial transactions should be maintained at a high level of honesty, and that the law should give sufficient powers to prevent fraudulent trading. The Bill will do much to accomplish this object, and it is for that reason that I ask the Council to pass it into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Theft from Goods Trains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The Railway Police have arrested a Hindu, believed to be one of a gang of fifty who have been engaged in systematically robbing goods trains on the East Indian Railway. Their "modus operandi" was for one of them to get upon a running train and throw out produce for the others on the line to collect.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

His Personality.

THE HEARTY LAUGH OF THE MAN CONTRASTED WITH THE STERN DUTY OF THE OFFICIAL.

THE American magazines are full of sketches of the new President. The following from the "Century" is a fair sample:—

The new President has a distinct personality, as every really strong man has, but it was not revealed to the country till he took the stump in the last campaign. He had been before the people constantly since he went to the Philippines in the spring of 1900, administering important public affairs with marked ability, exhibiting the same high qualities in the solution of all problems that came before him; but the American people had derived only a slight knowledge of his personality. What was the reason for this? It is to be found, I think, in the overshadowing, dominating, absorbing personality of Theodore Roosevelt. So long as Roosevelt held the centre of the stage,—and he has held it constantly during his seven years in the Presidency,—the people gave a comparatively slight consideration to any one else on the scene. There were strong personalities there in addition to Taft, but Roosevelt is more than that: he is a unique personality. It is impossible to class him with anybody else, either in his time or in our history. His severest critics and bitterest enemies admit this. He leaves the Presidency the best-known man of his time. His name and features are known to more persons throughout the world to-day than those of any other living person.

Soon after Roosevelt entered upon his elected term as President there were assembled about a dinner-table in Washington a number of Senators and Representatives of both political parties. Criticism of the President was unrestrained and was not confined to Democrats. Finally a Democratic Representative from a Western State exclaimed: "It is all well enough for us to sit here and assail him, but what we Democrats of the West want to know is, When are we going to get rid of him? We can have no hope as a party till he is out of the way. He has so caught the fancy of the American people, has so infatuated them, that they believe that everything he says is true because he says it, and that everything he does is right because he does it. Why, if he were to take a sledge-hammer to-morrow morning and go down to the Washington Monument and begin to knock the corners off, the American people would rise as one man and say it was a good thing to do, for the old shaft was too square anyway!"

It is agreed that wherever Mr. Taft went during the campaign, he won the confidence and respect of the people. They had only to see and especially to hear him, to realize the strength and force of his personality. No man more absolutely free from all the arts and practices of the demagogue has come to the front in American politics. He not only does not have those arts and practices, he fairly loathes them. He went straight to the people last year; and without dodging, or equivocating, or evading or seeking to palliate any act of his public career, he told them the plain truth. Of course the American people liked this; when have they failed to respond in the same way to like treatment?

The one chapter in Mr. Taft's career that was widely regarded as the most serious obstacle to his success was his conduct as a United States Circuit Judge in granting injunctions upon labour strikers. Down to the moment of his nomination he himself regarded this as not merely a serious, but a dangerous obstacle. It never occurred to any one who knew him that he would, if nominated, take any other course than open and unequivocal defence of his act. Opponents of his nomination cited the certainty of his taking this course as an insuperable bar to his nomination. They knew that nothing would swerve him from it, because they knew from experience that nothing had sufficed to swerve him from any course that he believed to be right. They knew that any effort that had been made—and there were several of these—to induce him to compromise his principles and convictions as the price of a nomination and election to the Presidency, had failed utterly. If he could not be nominated and elected without such concessions, he preferred not to be President. When he appeared with this issue with a proposal of that sort cared to go a second time, or had any doubt about the futility of further efforts in that direction.

His course on the injunction question, which carried with it his attitude toward all aspects of the labour problem, reveals so clearly the dominating element in his personality that it is worth while to dwell upon it for a moment. Faithful public service is with Mr. Taft a religion. He not only gives it himself, but he insists upon it from every one associated with him in office. Other offences he may pardon, but unfaithfulness in the discharge of a public trust, unwillingness to bear any burden, no matter how heavy, in the discharge of that trust these failings he will never pardon. When he was asked by President McKinley to take the chairmanship of the Philippines Commission, he believed it to be a patriotic duty to undertake the task, and accepted the offer. When it was said that in doing so he had made a sacrifice, he resented the assertion declaring that he considered it a privilege to enter the public service in so important a field. His scathing rebuke of one whom he considered as having failed to meet the test of patriotic devotion was the natural and irrepressible outpouring of righteous indignation.

His ambition from the outset of his career was the bench, yet he twice declined an offer to go upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States because he thought he could be of more service in other fields of work. It is no secret that he not only did not seek the Presidency, but on the contrary, opposed till the last the efforts of his friends to place him in that office. To all arguments that he should consent to be a candidate, he replied: "I do not want to be President. I am not a politician, and I dislike politics. I do want to go on the bench, and my ambition is to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I believe I could be of more service to the country there than I could be in the office of President, provided I could be elected to it, which is more than doubtful."

Destiny had other views of his powers of usefulness. As President it will fall to him to make a sufficient number of appointments of Justices of the Supreme Court to change radically the constitution of that Court. It is not unreasonable to believe that in making selection for these he may perform a larger service to the country than would have been in his power as Chief Justice.

In his defence of his conduct as Judge in injunction proceedings, he declared that he only carried out the law; that as Judge it was not within his province to question the wisdom or Justice of the law, but simply to execute it. In defining his attitude toward labour questions, he declared that he was in favour of equal justice to all men, no more and no less—the same justice to the labouring man as to all others; no modified or qualified or partial justice for anybody, but plain justice for all. The simplicity, directness, and fearless, uncompromising honesty of the man stood out in these deliverances so clearly that all the world could see what manner of man he was. To the everlasting honor of the American people, including thousands of the workingmen of the land, he who dared to take this position was elected President by an overwhelming majority, the nation saying with Lowell:

I honor the man who has courage to sink
Half his present repute for the freedom to think;
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak,
Will risk t' other half for the freedom to speak,
Caring not for what vengeance the mob have in store,
Let that mob be the upper ten thousand or lower.

The American people admire courage in politics, —they "dew like a man who ain't afeard,"—and they are always in favour of fair play. Mr. Taft gave them a chance to go on record on these points and they improved the opportunity as they have seldom done in our history. In giving them this opportunity, Mr. Taft did his country a service of inestimable value. He had performed great public services before in many fields, and may safely be expected to perform many more, but he can never hope to surpass this in its far-reaching and enduring national benefit.

Taft the man and Taft the official are two distinct entities. Politicians and office-seekers have discovered with amazement the inflexible rigidity with which the line of separation is drawn. "The best thing in Washington," said a returned New Yorker who had visited him for the first time while he was Secretary of War, "is Taft's laugh. It is worth a journey from New York just to hear it." Everybody who has heard it—and who that ever met him has failed to do so?—will concur in this judgment. It is a laugh like the man himself, big, hearty, and full of healthy enjoyment of life—the laugh of a frank, open, generous, thoroughly human man, who likes his fellow-men and wishes to share with them all the fun there is going. It cannot be said of him, as is often said of others, that he laughs with the outside of his face only. He laughs all over, with his whole body, and the laugh is as big as the body. He loves a good joke and a good story, and his sense of humor is as abounding as it is keen.

But with Mr. Taft the fun of life is one thing, and the public business quite another. The Taft laugh has nothing to do with the latter. Many a politician has made this discovery with both astonishment and disgust. While the echoes of the laugh, called forth by the politician's good story, are still reverberating in the room, Mr. Taft will turn to his desk, transformed in a second from the jolly "good fellow" to the stern, uncompromising official. The late good story and resounding laugh are as far away as "yesterday's seven thousand years." There is only one question under consideration, and that is: What is best for the public service? Nothing will swerve the big man at the desk from that point. Even the tears still in his eyes from the convulsing effect of the good story have no power to move him.

"What kind of man is Taft anyway," asked an eminent politician who had been exposed in some compromising transactions, and in consequence had been denied political companionship by Mr. Taft. "I have known him for a quarter of a century, and we have been friendly all the time, but I do not really know him to-day." He had made the mistake of thinking the Taft laugh and the Taft jolly good fellowship of private life lapped over and reached into official life. This they never do. Taft the official recognizes none the obligations that pertain exclusively to Taft the private citizen. When the question of public interest is raised, all personal obligations and relations are put relentlessly aside. A lifelong personal friend is placed upon precisely the same basis as a total stranger. The one decisive factor in the problem is, What is best for the public service? No matter how close a personal friend a man may be, no matter what personal service he may have rendered to Mr. Taft in the past, if he has shown that for any reason whatever his selection for a position of public trust, or retention in such position, is not for the best interest of the public service, he has no hope before that tribunal. Those blue eyes which a moment before were beaming with joy over that good story of yours, are now as cold as marble, and as unrelenting. You have failed to meet the test—that unfaltering, faith to patriotic duty which is, as I have said, a religion with Mr. Taft.

When Mr. Taft went to the Philippines in the spring of 1900 he entered upon his work there animated solely by this ideal of public duty. He had not thought the war with Spain just or even necessary, and regretted that it had resulted in the acquisition of the Philippines. But when the Treaty of Paris was ratified by the Senate and its ratification had been approved by the American people, he acquiesced in the result and, like many others who held similar views, put the past aside and turned to the future, holding it to be the patriotic duty of every loyal American to aid the Government in reaching the best possible solution of the new problems confronting it. He was incapable of taking any other view of the situation, and while he was not surprised that certain sympathisers with his anti-war views could not accept or acquiesce in his later attitude, he was irritated and annoyed by their persistent criticism of and venomous opposition to his official policy in the Philippines. It did not accord with his conceptions of patriotic duty that American citizens should unite with Filipino irreconcilables in opposition to the policy of the American Government. It was difficult for him to understand their inability or their unwillingness, to comprehend the sincerity of his motives and the patriotic devotion which inspired his conduct. In his mind, the subject was not open to debate. When one of his most violent and irrational critics arrived at Manila, with the avowed purpose of aggravating existing discontent and organizing rebellion among Filipino opponents of American rule he refused to permit him to land unless he should first take the oath of allegiance to the American Government. There was grim humour as well as a stern sense of duty, behind that action.

But while he was irritated by the criticism mentioned, and at times was hot with righteous indignation at the extreme form which it often assumed, he soon reached the point of complete indifference to it, having discovered that it represented, in no appreciable degree, the sentiment of the American people. After he had left the Philippines and had been for a year or more in Washington, his attention was called to a fresh outbreak from one of the chief sources of this hostility. With a great roar of laughter, he exclaimed, "What, is that old thing"—naming the newspaper—"going on yet?"

Mr. Taft's long experience in public life, while it has not made him indifferent to criticism, has taught him that certain kinds of criticism are unworthy of notice. Like most men of similar experience, he has found out that much of so-called independent criticism is in fact the most intensely partizan and the most recklessly dishonest that public servants are subjected to. Criticism of this sort defeats itself. As John Hay said in one of his later utterances concerning the freedom of the Press: "Not only is the course of the Government in all matters subject to daily comment, but the motives of public men are as freely discussed as their acts, and if, as sometimes happens, criticism proceeds to the point of calumny, the evil is left to work its own cure."

To that philosophic state of mind, Mr. Taft long ago brought himself. "Strong in himself as in a fate," conscious of the rectitude of his own purposes, and grounded inflexibly upon principles that he has never violated, he welcomes intelligent and just criticism and ignores serenely, or finds material for amusement in, all other kinds.

No one who has followed his career or has had the inestimable privilege of his friendship has any doubt as to his success in the Presidency. He will enter upon its duties not only the most thoroughly trained man that has ever held office, but the only man who has long and specific training for it. He has been the wheelhorse of the Roosevelt administration for seven years, taking a leading part in the solution of its problems, in the formulating of its policies, and in the execution of many of the most difficult of them. His capacity for work, like his intellectual capacity, is well-nigh inexhaustible. His is literally a sound mind in a sound body, and it works with the ease, precision, and effectiveness of a perfect machine. He will represent in the White House all that is best in our national life, and in his policies and acts he will seek to attain those results which will conform most nearly to the ideals and aspirations of the American people.

RUSH OF WHEAT TRAFFIC.

Increasing Capacity of Karachi Port.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

A committee, with Mr. Wood, Second Member of the Railway Board as Chairman, and Mr. Finney, Third Member of the Railway Board, Mr. Burt, Manager, N.-W. Railway, and Mr. Noel Paton, Director of Commercial Intelligence, as members, and Captain S. J. J. Osborne, R.E., as Secretary, has been appointed to investigate the question of more efficient methods of dealing with rushes of Punjab wheat traffic, including those of the increasing capacity of the Karachi Port, and the introduction of the wheat elevator system on the new Railway.

It meets in Lahore on the 6th April and proceeds to the Canal Colonies and Karachi about the 10th April. These matters will then be discussed with those concerned.

BY THE WAY.

HOROLOGICAL REVOLUTION.

In its amended form Mr. Willett's Daylight Saving Bill throws part of its cargo overboard in order to lighten the ship. Instead of eighty minutes only sixty will be subtracted from the early morning and added on to the early evening during the six sunny months. The reason of the change is tolerably obvious. It was felt to be doubtful whether the four changes would not inflict too great a wrong on the railway companies. It was more than doubtful whether the average man would always remember to alter all his clocks on those eight occasions in April and September. By reducing the occasions to two of an hour each—a great simplification has been effected, much loss of temper from missed trains has been avoided, and it is possible that the internal economy of delicate clocks will benefit. Your old grandfather's clock would probably survive several Daylight Bills and be none the worse, but the marble horror which the affection of friends bestows upon delighted bridegrooms might strike at the derangement of its interior, and, as for the bracelet watch, it would probably go to the watchmaker for repairs once a fortnight, instead of only once a month, as at present. Twenty minutes then per diem has been sacrificed to human and horological frailty, but whether the railway companies will stomach the change of a whole hour at a time remains to be seen. However the great saving they would effect in artificial light, and the impetus given to short railway expeditions in the longer evenings in the summer months, cannot but have some weight in their deliberations.

WITH CAP AND BELLS.

Americans are the best judges of their own affairs. They proclaim it from the housetops every 4th of July, till does it befit any one to pursuade them to alter their ways. If grave and otherwise reverend elders like to march through the streets of Chicago during the Republican Convention for the nomination of a Presidential candidate, twirling multi-coloured parasols in time to music, no doubt it is the proper thing to do. Nor can any reasonable objection be taken to stockbrokers, solicitors, and other pillars of the Commonwealth marching through New York and chanting that exquisite refrain, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine! We don't care a bit for rain!" If President Roosevelt prefers to attend a meeting of the Gridiron Club and see ridicule poured on his secret service men, who enabled him to defeat the landgrabbers in Colorado and Oregon, obviously he knows best, and far be it from us to censure him. Nor, from the American point of view again, can it be considered anything but a good augury for the success of Mr. Taft's Presidency that he should sit through a farce at a Cincinnati Club, and see himself, his size, his trousers, and his smile turned into food for merriment by the leading citizens of that great and enlightened city.

VERY AFFABLE.

The politeness of the age is extraordinary. It reminds one of the days when the French captain stepped forward to the foe, waiting with presented muskets, and with a courteous wave of his plumed hat invited them to the fire first. The "Shipping Gazette" gives a budget of regulations for etiquette at sea; when flags shall be hoisted, when flags shall be dipped and so on. It is pleasant to think of such gracious behaviour in the unrestful presence of Poseidon. But this is no thing compared with the instructions addressed to the employees of the Metropolitan Electric Tramway Company. In the Shoreditch County Court the story was told of an old lady who tumbled off a car. The conductor said it was her own fault, yet he told her he was sorry. Counsel could not understand such grace. The conductor explained that it was in the rule book—"you must be sorry." The book said, "Be sorry," and accordingly the man was sorry. It is possible to carry politeness to a ridiculous excess. We have always had our doubts of the French captain. But so far as tram-conductors are concerned, their manners in general do credit to their instructions. You can travel nowhere else and get such politeness as from the conductors of London trams. They thank you for paying; they thank you for taking the ticket; and their conversation is often most genial.

THE LONG TIME COMING.

When science produces such prophecies as Sir George Darwin's at the Authors' Club it must be allowed to have a very direct bearing upon the habits of man. Sir George explained that the seatides, acting upon the earth in one direction, were having the result of making it spin more slowly and still more slowly. We need not say that the difference is not perceivable, even to the man who after about of influenza or other dissipation feels the world turning round him. But with the earth lagging ever more and more, a notable result will be achieved. Sir George Darwin calculates that the day will eventually last fifty-five times as long as it now does—not our day, but the day of some fortunate people who will follow us at an appreciable distance. The dinners of these happy folk—we rely upon Sir George Darwin for the assurance—will have fifty-five times as many courses, and the speeches will be fifty-five times as long. From our own stock of imagination we may add that the golf, like the dinner, courses will afford much more scope; that sermons will follow the example of speeches; that trains will be fifty-five times longer on their journeys; that. . . . But we have said enough to show that people will go to bed very tired in the days to come. They will get so much daylight that they will soorn Saving Bill.

SOMETHING LIKE A SCHEME.

"We do want to fight," but by Jingo if we can't"—what then? The corruption of certain hallowed verses, with the question it gives rise to, is suggested by the statement that a number of ambitious ladies are eager to enter the martial service of their country. The proposal is that they should be formed into a cavalry regiment, with headquarters in London, and branches wherever the feminine soul yearns to ride and shoot, to scout and slay, in the glorious cause of defence, not defiance. We presume there can be no question that the ladies do want to fight. Otherwise the proposal would scarcely have been made. There remains the other point—whether they can. It would be unkind—and too obvious—to hint that they should begin their training with sham warfare against the frogs and mice, a few cockroaches and a spider or two being undertaken by such battalions as might reach the advanced stages.

THE DEATH-ROLL IN THE ACADEMY.

The high percentage of deaths in the French Academy in 1908 is almost without a parallel. In 1723, however, no fewer than seven of the Forty died, though there is not a name among the seven which anyone is likely to remember. There were five deaths in 1761, and these were also the deaths of men whose fame has died with them. One might have expected the year of the Terror to be specially fatal to Academicians; but, in spite of suicide and the guillotine, only four of them perished—De Brienne, Condorcet, Chamfort, and Malesherbes. Another year in which the deathrate was high was 1893, when Xavier Marmier, Admiral de la Graviere, Osmille Roustet, Ernest Renan, and John Lemoine all passed away.

MOULDS IN FOODS.

Are moulds in foods wholesome? The "Lancet" this week discusses the question, and points out that no one eats for choice mouldy jam or a mouldy strawberry or biscuit, and yet the same mould growing on a cheese or a ham may be appreciated. Our contemporary offers this explanation: The reason partly why some like mould in Stilton cheese while all resent the same mould in a strawberry depends probably upon the question of moisture. The guiding principle appears to be—as far, at any rate, as the palate goes—that anything which is mouldy must no be wet. This conclusion still leaves open the point as to whether mould occurring on food, whether wet or dry, may not be dangerous, having regard to the relations which have appeared to exist between low organisms and disease. On the whole, the "Lancet" holds, there is reason for believing that the health would be better safeguarded if moulds were kept out of the diet.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR EARLY SPRING.

A growing inclination to wear white is apparent. White was once regarded as the special privilege of youth. Now, with a clearer knowledge of the values of colour and a better realisation of the importance of surroundings, we indulge our natural tastes. Perhaps the influence of the period under which our fashion is passing has something to do with this, for the women who amused themselves at Trianon used white freely and without stint. Be that as it may, white gowns, and white generally, will be more worn this coming season than ever. White cloth in a variety of makes, satin charmeuse, the cashmere to which I have already made reference, and white serge, in an infinite variety of qualities and thickness, will come in for much attention from artists in dress. As to the lingerie gown, its importance in the wardrobe cannot be questioned. It is one of the most useful things we have, and whether worn outside or indoors, permits so much individual taste and charm in contrast that it is quite indispensable. Some of the best of these gowns are composed entirely of bands of lace, sometimes of exquisite quality, set merely on the thinnest and finest of net. Again, Swiss embroidery, whether hand-done or machine, gives excellent effects, and alternate stripes of tucked batiste and inserted lace or embroidery allow of much variation in the scheme of the gown.

CONTRASTS IN EMBROIDERY.

These garments are often worn over slips of soft silk, or even of rich satin, and many contrasts in the way of knots of ribbon, sashes, small inserted vests, and so on, enable the wearer to vary the appearance of the gown each time she puts it on. Speaking of contrasts of colour, there are some new robes of which the special feature consists of inset contrasts of embroidery. Some of these run right up the front of the gown, forming a point just above the hight waist. They must be very skilfully managed, else the impression they make is grotesque. They are a revival of a certain pattern of silk that was introduced for wear as blouses three or four years ago, and which was not generally accepted, and with tasteful treatment they afford the novelty upon which so many wearers calculate. As soon as the weather grows a trifle lighter furs will be discarded, and there will be a general introduction of such dainty trifles as ostrich boas and neck ruffles, some of the newest of which are truly exceedingly pretty. The manipulation of ribbons and feathers is one of the salient points of our season's novelties, and since gowns are still close and clinging, light and airy feather wear, with ribbon or velvet knots, twists, and bands, is almost necessary. Even such wraps as shawls will be affected by the women who are early in their selections. In Paris the shawls of embroidered crepe, worn by the women of Spain, are in special favour. The rich colouring, the heavy embroidery that accentuate and beautify these wraps make them most effective with a white toilette, and when they are thrown over the shoulders and crossed on the left, as our furs have been all winter, there can be no question as to their supremacy.

ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIA.

How the System is Worked.

The unmasking of the Agent Provocateur Azeff has disclosed a terrible picture of the misdeeds that take place behind the secret doors of the political police cabinet of Russia and shown how this archprotector of the present system of Government in the country instigates and carries out acts of terrorism with State aid in order to capture revolutionaries actual or potential, and hand them over to the executioners.

This system of provocation, which aims on the one hand at a suppression of revolutionaries, and on the other is used by the highest authorities as an instrument of the political police, has been practised not merely during the recent years of stress and storm, but almost as long as revolutionary tendencies have manifested themselves. The provocateurs and traitors Degaieff, Goldenberg, and others developed their activity more than a quarter of a century ago, and nine-tenths of the discoveries of revolutionary organisations and failures of attempted risings are to be attributed to internal treachery. Such is the contention made by M. Bakai, who was formerly in the service of the secret police for a few years, and has acted as one of the principal witnesses against Aseff. The Czar has a special interest in the successes of the political police, and for some years a special paper was issued, which gave full details of all the exploits of the political police, and upon which he made marginal comments.

The system of espionage reached its height under Plehve, but became seriously disorganised after his murder, and it found new life only after the overthrow of the Moscow insurrection at the end of 1905. As soon as Trussevitch was appointed director of the Police Department he sent a circular to all the chiefs of the gendarmerie and Public Safety Administrations, in which he urged that no means should be overlooked for carrying out the most extensive provocation among all classes of the population. For the realisation of his plans he placed several unscrupulous men at the head of the "political" districts into which he divided the Russian Empire. He also supplied foreign countries with a systematic organisation for watching Russian revolutionaries, and its centre is in Paris, under the control of a certain Hartwing, or Petrovski, or Beire.

Provocation is really the climax of espionage. What the spy cannot find out is discovered by the provocateur who often becomes an influential personality in the ranks of the Terrorists at a single blow. After succeeding in several robberies and attacks, he wins such confidence among the Terrorists that he can persuade them to greater exploits with the knowledge of the police, and so betray them—with unquestionable proofs—into the hands of the authorities.

The political police recruit the spies and provocateurs in different ways. They search for them in prison among those who seem to be peculiarly fit for the work, and they compel them, either by a promise of liberty or by torture, to betray their comrades, and then to become regular spies. To win over a provocateur the police are ready to arrange his escape from prison, to falsify documents, or to quash important trials, in the hope of reaping the benefit in the future. Out of these demoralised elements are recruited the best guides for the highly placed officials, who are at a loss to distinguish between the different revolutionary parties. An acquisition of a more important kind consisted in the winning over of the well-known author, Bischosowski, to write reports on the activity of the revolutionary parties for the Warsaw secret police—for money, of course. He was the man who had inspired the entire Polish youth with the greatest hopes, and who had gathered round him a multitude of revolutionary admirers.

In the last number of the "Byloie" many incidents of provocation are narrated, of which some may be mentioned. In 1906 the chief of the detective police in Nicolaiev was a Captain Levdikov. He had an adjutant who informed him about the local group of Anarchists. This group how ever, was quite inactive. Then both heroes arranged a printing press for the Anarchists out of the funds of the political detective police, and caused the press to be discovered and the Anarchists to be seized. As a reward for this brilliant suppression of Anarchism in Nicolaiev Levdikov was transferred to Odessa. His friend accompanied him, and continued his activity among the Odessa Anarchists. He persuaded them to make an attack upon General Kaulbars, and on hearing that they had no bombs, placed himself at their head and robbed a chemist's shop, from which they got the necessary material for manufacturing bombs. At the advice of Levdikov it was arranged that the attack should take place on a holiday, when Kaulbars would ride to the cathedral. But on the previous evening domiciliary searches were made, the bombs were found, and the would-be assailants were arrested. Thus was Kaulbars "rescued" and the "Real Russians" then held a solemn service and presented him with an addres.

Here is another example: Captain Zavarsin, who was at the head of the Department of Safety in Warsaw, not only used to employ in his service common criminals, but he also established bomb laboratories, arranged attempted escapes, instigated acts of armed resistance, together with murders and executions, and converted his whole activity into a series of exploits of provocation.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is now possible to give a reliable forecast of the changes in the re-distribution of the fleets which will come into effect very shortly. The Admiralty Memorandum on the subject only went so far as to state that "the more important units" now in the Channel Fleet, which, of course, mean the eight "King Edwards," will form the second division of the new Main fleet. This leaves four battleships of the "Formidable" group—the "Bulwark," "Irresistible," "London" (which is about to be relieved by the "Formidable"), and "Implacable"—as well as the ex-Chilian ships, "Swiftsure" and "Triumph," for disposal. The two latter are intended for service in the Mediterranean Fleet, and will, it is understood, be joined in Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon Howe's command by the "Cornwallis" and "Russell" from the Atlantic Fleet. This will allow the older vessels of the "Canopus" class to be brought home and placed in the Special Service division of the Home Fleet as being no longer worth retaining in full commission. The "Formidables," on being withdrawn from the Channel Fleet will become part of the Atlantic Fleet, joining their sister ships, the "Prince of Wales" and "Queen," and thus making Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's command homogeneous. As Dover is to be added to the anchorages of the Atlantic Fleet, the Channel thus coming within the sphere of its cruising area, no surprise will be felt if the Atlantic Fleet is enlarged to eight units.

REMARKABLE NAVAL SHOOTING.

The new battleship "Agamemnon" opened the first firing practice carried out by her own ships' company from her light quick-firing guns, with a very remarkable score from her 12-pounder weapons, while firing in the North Sea last week. Able Seaman Jones, firing from a 12-pounder 18cwt. gun, on the newest type of mounting, made no fewer than 15 hits with 15 rounds in the short period of 55 seconds. This is a world's record, and outclasses the 13 hits out of 14 rounds which stood as the previous top score with guns of this calibre, and was made during last year's light gunlayers' test. Most of the practice firing from this class of gun is now done at night, and it is anticipated that the Admiralty will shortly order the annual competition of all the guns of the anti-torpedo armament to be carried out at night, as that is when the accuracy of fire of this class of weapon will be most required in beating off the attack of torpedo-boats and destroyers. The rapidity of the above score is as commendable as its accuracy; and foretells a perfect storm of projectiles to meet an attacking flotilla sent in by an enemy to destroy British warships. The improvement of last year's shooting from the light guns of the fleet as a whole was extraordinary.

OUR FAST OCEAN LINERS.

The "Mauretania" has given a record-breaking display, which, there is every reason to expect, will be excelled in the near future under more favourable weather conditions; and while such feats are very interesting and pleasant from the point of view of national pride and skill, they have a still more gratifying aspect. When war comes fast vessels of this type will be of very great service to the country in the way of rapidly carrying food supplies or quickly transporting troops. If the schemes at present in the air regarding an Imperial Army come to anything, the concentration of home and colonial troops at the vital point cannot be brought about too rapidly and a vessel like the "Mauretania," besides having very great speed capabilities, has also a great deal of room for the accommodation of troops. Most of our big and fast liners are so built as to be able to ship guns at a very short notice, and so would be able to make some attempt at defence if attacked by hostile torpedo craft.

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

What may, perhaps not inaptly, be called a foraging force of 100,000 seamen soldiers and Marines, have visited that excellent institution the Union Jack Club, in Waterloo-road, London, since it was opened by His Majesty the King, a little more than twenty months ago. This shows that those who projected and worked so hard to bring this club into being had correctly ganged the great benefit it would prove to men of the fighting services passing through or making a stay in the metropolis. As a matter of fact hundreds have already had to be turned away because its hospitality had been accepted to the full, and the 208 cheap and clean beds it has for hire had already been let. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir Edward Ward and his distinguished colleagues who take such a great interest in the social affairs of our sailors and soldiers, should be once again appealing to the public for the balance of £10,000 needed to add another wing containing 150 beds to the present building. It had been foreseen that such an enlargement would probably be necessary, and the ground has happily been secured. But even the most sanguine have had their expectations exceeded, and the success has been so great that these extra 150 beds are urgently required, and the committee can hardly do wrong to put the work in hand forthwith, for the money for so good and necessary a cause is bound to be forthcoming at no distant date. The amount of good done by such institutions as these, which keep service men out of temptations and off the street, in moral-uplifting and regeneration is incalculable.

TRUSTING THE SOLDIER.

When Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien issued his memorable order abolishing picquets and placing the soldier upon his honour in the matter of conducting himself before the public, the prediction was ventured that General Smith-Dorrien would have no reason to regret the step he was taking, and that in time his example would find its reflection in other Commands. This has proved to be true, for General Smith-Dorrien having recently reported satisfactorily on his experiment, the Army Council have sent copies of this report to the various general officers commanding-in-chief, who, no doubt, will show no hesitation in trying a similar experiment with the men under their command. At Aldershot the effect of the innovation has been the release of five hundred men per week from an irksome and unpleasant duty, while the result of the two months' experience since the introduction of the change, is reported by General Smith-Dorrien to be "on the whole satisfactory." "There has been a slight increase," he says, "in the number of charges against men forwarded by the military police as compared with the same period a year ago, but these have not been of a serious nature, and I am glad to affirm my belief that the alteration has on the whole been for good, and that its result indicates that the trust placed in the soldier to-day has not been misplaced." Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien may be said to possess a unique knowledge of the soldier, having had much to do with him in India in connection with Soldiers Homes and with other praiseworthy efforts to improve the conditions of life among the rank and file, and we are glad to see that in this instance the Army Council have readily accepted, and acted upon, the useful reform he recently introduced at Aldershot.

INVISIBILITY IN UNIFORMS.

The experiments carried out not long since in the French Army with a view to the adoption of a suitably coloured field-service uniform, are again being discussed in the French Service Press. A writer in "La France Militaire" gives it as his opinion that concealment in the field is secured less by the wearing of a sombre-coloured dress than by the proper and intelligent use of ground. He goes the length of asserting that the infantry great-coat when worn, as it is almost habitually, is less visible at a distance than a coat of a more neutral colour and that even the famous "pantalons rouges" are not particularly conspicuous at long or even medium ranges. We are mindful that before the advent of khaki, when scarlet was the predominant colour among our uniforms its brightness toned down at distances and in many cases seemed to merge into the surroundings. One thing this French military writer is most emphatic about, and that is that everything should be done to dull the glitter of equipment and armament, and for this purpose he warmly pleads for the bronzing of sword scabbards. Returning to the question of ground, he insists that at a distance troops should conceal themselves by an intelligent use of ground, while at short range invisibility becomes of less importance and its attainment is practically impossible. This question of invisibility in uniform is one that has lately engaged the attention of most of the Continental Armies, with the result, strange to say, that they have each adopted a different uniform. For our own purposes khaki seems the best adapted for the countries in which most of our fighting takes place.

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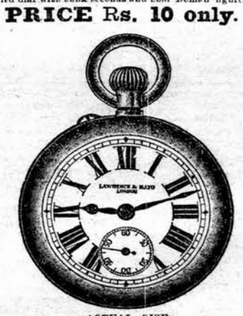

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PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay

Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

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MAGNESIA

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Packages Sov...	3,000		
Gold Coins.....	5,355	Jeddah.....	A. A. Rahim
Silver Dollars.....	692		
Rupees	1,010		
1 Package Silver Dollars	50	Busreh.....	K. Mahomed

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 21 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight but bills are very scarce both for ready and forward delivery. In the absence of bills Banks have not been over keen to sell, but 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. is still available at two or three Banks, but on the other hand, there are few buyers. Bank demand bills are not available at better than 1s. 3 29-32d. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

£, T. on London	...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..		1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs		169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		172

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 93 3-16 ready and 93 1-4 for the settlement and closes unchanged. There is very little business passing in the Bazaar and there will probably be little done until after the Budget statement which may now be expected any day.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-3
1st Settlement	„	93-4

Bullion :—
On Saturday Bar silver in London was 1-8 up at 23 3-8 ready and 23 7-16 for delivery in two months, the New York market being 1-4 higher at 50 3-4. Locally the market opened at 59 3 4 ex duty but the Bazaar have been selling and the ready quotation closes quiet at 59 11-16 ex duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. For Broach, rates have fluctuated during the day, the opening rate for good being Rs. 236 1-2, which quickly advanced to Rs. 238 1-2 and then dropped to Rs. 237. A fair business is doing in fine and good Broach, the former having been done during the morning at Rs. 243 for March. Closing rates are as under in a steady market.

In ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry at Colaba and prices were very steady. Sales were about 5,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	242/3	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	237	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	220	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	212	„
Fine M. G. Mattia	207	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	201	„
Fine M. G. Kaandesun	206	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	206/7	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192 1/2	„
Good Westerns	221	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	237	„
Good M. G. Coompta	241/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	Bales.
Total Imports	1,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
5·00	5·00	5·02	5·05
—01	—01	—01	unchgd.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·05	5·00	4·97	4·94	4·92

Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 6 6 B. T.
April-May	„	7 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The marke is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 6 0 to	6	7 0 B. T.
Ready, Yellow Guzerat	„	7 6 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	„	7 6 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little enquiry and quotations are unchanged as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. Rs.	44	0 0
Muggie ... ... „	44	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat... „	53	0 0
Black Kutni ... „	37	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	39 0 0
Mar.-Apl....	„	5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs.	9 11 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady, moderate demand.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	7 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Nominal. No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	37 0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs.	5 13 6 R. T.
White Pussi, Apl.-May 85 p.o....	Rs.	6 0 0 „
Soft Red Ahmedabad, ...		41 0 0 per candy.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay		1,450
India		74
Indian Specie Bank		56½

Mills :—

Century		275
Oriental		105
Manockji Petit		3,197½ Apr.
New Great Eastern		307½
Imperial Cotton		130
Presses :—		
Indian Cotton Co		127½
New Beraar		48¼
New Mofussil		672½
Volkart's United		515
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.		132 to 133
Bamamankua Manganese ...		5½
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...		112
„ „ Pref. ...		151 X. D.
Bombay Flour Mill		925 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill		1,130
Marcks & Co.		131
Treacher & Co.		630
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		575 X. D.
Tapti-Valley		425 C. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,132	bales.
Wheat	6,244	cwts.
Linseed	5,253	„
Rapeseed	1,747	„
Gingellyseed	1,989	„
Poppyseed...	132	„
Groundnuts	1,597	„
Castorseed...	14,204	„
Rice	1,414	„
Myrabollams	8,235	„
Cottonseed	10,534	„
Mowraseed...	nil	
Gram	2,057	„
Joowar	975	„
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 13th March 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 5. Rs.	March. 13 Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	44,99,450	37,85,514
Public Deposits at Branches ...	71,88,427	79,35,027
Other Deposits ...	8,29,42,122	8,14,99,475
Post Bills ...	22,322	19,922
Sundries ...	18,84,120	19,31,638
Rs....	11,66,36,441	11,52,71,576
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,62,95,905	1,69,76,986
Other authorised Securities.	16,49,520	16,30,094
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,01,18,513	1,94,93,386
Loans do. do.	2,30,25,941	2,42,99,969
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,82,49,395	1,75,28,290
Dead Stock ...	3,04,342	3,06,360
Stamps ...	6,143	6,024
Bullion ...	15,56,817	15,22,782
Balances with other Banks.	6,26,668	8,37,367
Sundries...	2,02 322	2,14,411
Cash ...	3,46,00,875	3,24,55,907
	11,66,36,441	11,52,71,576

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,140
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...		112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.-July	*Buyers*	105
Do. do. 31st Dec.	Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1 000
Carnatic	*Buyers*	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller*	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid) ...		100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Seller*	500
Coral		170
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M.		2,800
Do. Do.		700
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.		500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press		130
Tirupur Press		130

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments		14
Burmah Oil Coy.		£5 10s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/ Loan (1911)	*Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld., (Ord.)		*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...		900
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „ „		*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	*Sellers*	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...		£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...		20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)		110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.		90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Nom*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)		*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs		£89
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...		
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...		£78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		101
Mysore Chromium		*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		100
Potacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)— ...		65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£100
Rangoon Oil		90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		105
South India Industrial 8 per cent., Cum. Ref.	*Buyers*	55
South Indian Railway Debentures		£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...		£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...		4½.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...		£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)		*no Sellers*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)		15
Vizianagram Mining		26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	3s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	13s.
Barma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3s.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s.
Dharwar Reefs (19s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	1s.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)...	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	14d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	20s
Hydarabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	98s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1s. 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1s. 3d.
Nanjungud (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...	23s. 3d.
North Anantapur (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	20s. 7½d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	Rs. 4½
Topukodi (Nizam) (16s. paid)	*Nom.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 13TH MARCH, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 13th Mar. 1909, by Council Bills ... £13,016,846
„ „ by Gold ... £ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 14th Mar. 1909 to 31st March 1909 ... £ 5,242,906

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H.E. E. Procter, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following is the directors' report :—

Your directors beg to submit their report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908. It will be noticed that there is a considerable decrease in the earnings from goods traffic in spite of an increase in the weight carried. The decrease in earnings is due to a comparatively small cotton traffic and the increase in weight to a much larger quantity than usual of fire-wood and timber which is carried at very low rates. The net receipts of the line for the first six months of the year amounted to Rs. 3,15,923-10-0, out of which your directors declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or Rs. 10, per share, absorbing Rs. 2,50,000. For the latter six months the net receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 2,25,000 which, added to the amounts carried forward from last year and the first six months of the present year, and after deducting expenses, including interest to debenture-holders, leave a balance of Rs. 2,70,468-0-11 available for disposal, which your directors propose to apply as follows :—I.—Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1908, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or Rs. 10 per share, making 4 per cent. for the 12 months, free of Income Tax, Rs. 2,50,000-0-0 ; II.—Income Tax Rs. 13,734-12-3 ; III.—Debentures (provision for, discount on debentures issued) Rs. 3,000 ; IV.—Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 3,733-4-8 ; Total Rupees 2,70,468-0-11. The rebate of 10 per cent. formerly granted has now been increased up to 45 per cent. of the gross earnings from interchanged traffic towards the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. and the indenture amending the original agreement has been duly executed. With reference to the statement made in the last report your directors have thought it advisable to set aside a further Rs. 3,000 this year against the discount on Rs. 600,000 debentures which were issued at 2 per cent. below par and this they hope will meet with your approval. The amount which still remains to be written off is Rs. 6,000. Your directors deeply regret to have to record the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who had been a director of the company since 1899. They have placed on record their appreciation of his services and invited his son Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 5th Bart., to fill the vacancy. During the year Mr. Narrandas Purshotamdas who had been a director of the Company since its formation tendered his resignation owing to failing health. Your directors accepted his resignation with regret and placed on record their appreciation of his services and invited his son Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas to fill the vacancy.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year the chairman said that the year began very badly chiefly owing to the short cotton crop and also on account of the inability of the parent line to provide wagons for firewood traffic during March and April. The result was that the receipts for the first half-year showed a falling off in round figures of Rs. 110,000. He was glad to say, however, that the second half showed an increase of Rs. 68,000, chiefly due to a good cotton crop in Khandesh, and the results of the whole year were considerably better than was at first anticipated. The passenger traffic while showing an increase of some 36,000 in numbers, actually showed a slight decline in the earnings, which showed that the travels must have been for short distances. From the comparative statement submitted to the meeting for the past five years it would be seen that the falling off was almost entirely in cotton and grass while the increases were in grain, oil seeds and firewood. After submitting to the meeting the comparative figures of the cotton despatched from October to the 21st March for the four years ended 1907-08 and from October to 28th February 1908-09, the chairman remarked that in spite of the figures for this season being for nearly a month less than for former years they compared very favourably with former seasons, the quantity carried being almost double that carried in 1907-1908 and was only exceeded by the figures for 1905-06. Then the chairman referred to the waggon difficulty. Seeing this year the Railway had practically no cotton traffic from the beginning of March onwards they were entitled to get waggons to carry the only traffic which was offering, viz., firewood and timber. The Railway Board refused to give an expression of opinion in the matter and stated that they considered the line had been fairly worked by the B. B. & C. I Railway. Speaking for himself he could not say that he was altogether satisfied with this decision although he presumed they had no alternative but to accept it. Observing that the traffic carried from 1st March to the 30th April amounted only to 7,99,959 maunds whereas in the last three years the amounts carried were 9,08,562 and 9 47,886 and 9,39,384 maunds, respectively, he certainly thought the Railway was entitled to a waggon supply for the past year equal to that of former years. During the year 4,792 tons of coal was carried for the public earning Rs. 7,184 and 16,451 tons for the loco. department, earning Rs. 25,680, or a total of Rs. 32,864 against Rs. 34,903 last year. Through the death of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy the Company has sustained a great loss. He had been a director of the Company for many years, always took a deep interest in its affairs, and was most regular in his attendence on the board. His son, the present Baronet, has been invited to fill the vacancy and the meeting would be asked to confirm his appointment. He was also sorry to have to record the resignation of Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, who had been a director since the Company was formed. His son Mr. Pranjiwandas has accepted the invitation of the directors to fill his place on the board.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1908 was declared. Mr. T. W. Birkett was re-elected as a director. The appointments of Mr. Pranjiwandas Narandas and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy as directors were confirmed. Messrs. A. F Ferguson and Company were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Suez	15	14	40 p.m.	....	20

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted between Tunsong and Manyaun.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 „	106½
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	Dr. 40		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		497
Century	100	100	50		275
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,590
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		860
Connaught	500	300	25		250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		680
Crescent	100	100	5		105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,030
David	250	250	20		411½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10		180½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20		650
Empress	500	500	25		315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		250
Finlay Mills	250	250			247½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,710
Gold Mohur	20	500	20		235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		520
Howard & Pallcughs	500	500	25		500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		167½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	600	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		790
Leopold	100	100	3		55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,197 Ap.
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		207½
New City of Bombay	100	500	20		740
Phœnix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		975
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200		xd 4,400
S. Mahratta	250	200	20		210
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,260
Sun	250	250	25		212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45		1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30		1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills					120
The Fazulbhai Mills					250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	6,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhnpatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	672½
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	505
Wadhwan	150	50	20	195

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld	100	20		½ o-o	14
Back Bay Reth.....	50	50	6		35
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10		132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Nav Igation	...	...	300		457½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		112
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	{ O.250 P.250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6		345 Ap 272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50		350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	18		131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½		21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10		195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.	
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd	215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10		131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		5274
Shivajipur Syndicate	{ A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.		15 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited.....	{ O. 75 D. 50 P. 150	£ 15 20 40	... ... 2dis	11½ dis.	63 61
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	286
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd	32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	630	yr. 40		630

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Hunting ... ... „ 45/-

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

FORESTS IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE MARCH 7.—In the course of their Order on the Forest Administration Report of Mysore for the year 1907-08, dated Bangalore, the 16th February, 1909, the Government of that State says :—

Area of Forests.—The area of State Forests, which had, at the end of the previous year, stood at 2,366·97 square miles was increased by 104·96 square miles, owing to the addition of 12 new blocks, and constituted 8·4 per cent. of the total area of the State. This does not include the 657·05 square miles of forests, notified for reservation, the Ghaut and Kan Forests in the Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, measuring about 1,382 square miles, and the extensive pasture lands, known as Amrut Mahal kavals, set apart for the grazing of Government cattle. At the beginning of the year, there were also 32 kavals comprising a total area of 34,940 acres in the possession of the British Military authorities for grazing purposes. Of these kavals, sixteen, having an area of 16,607 acres, were surrendered during the year, after the training depot, at Hunsur, to which they were attached, was closed.

Selection of Areas for Reservation.—Government note the opinion of the Conservator that the instructions laid down in the Order No, 3392-4021 —Fc. 69-06-2, dated the 30th November, 1907, regarding the procedure to be followed in the selection of areas for reservation, will greatly tend to lessen the difficulties and delays with which the work was reported to have been attended in previous years, owing to the want of co-operation of the Revenue Officers and the defective nature of enquiries made by local Forest Officers. The progress made in the work during the year was, however, very disappointing, except in the Shimoga District, where extensive selections have been made. The districts, which offer the best scope for reservation in the State, are the Shimoga, Mysore, Kadur, Bangalore and Kolar. Government note with regret that no block was selected in the last named district, which is liable to suffer most from the vicissitudes of rainfall, and in which the preservation of existing forests and the creation of new forests is of great importance, on considerations of climate and rainfall. They trust that the new District Forest Officer will take adequate interest in the subject. The Conservator should also arrange, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, to carry on extensive planting of arid tracts in the region wherever possible.

Settlement.—Government are anxious that the work of settlement should always keep pace with the selection of areas for reservation. This result cannot, however, be said to have been actually attained. At the beginning of the year under review, there were 39 blocks pending settlement, and 17 blocks were notified during the year. Of these only one block have been settled and finally notified, one has been notified under Section 35, and the settlement of another has been abandoned. The proposals regarding 15 blocks are stated to be pending before Government, but as regards these Government find that final orders have been passed since in respect of eight blocks, and in three have been returned to the Conservator and the Settlement Officer for rectifying certain defects. One pending, as it includes a disputed tract on the frontier of South Canara, under correspondence with the Madras Government in connection with the demarcation of the frontier settlement proceedings have to be conducted in respect of 28 blocks, of which 12 are pending for more than one year, one for more than two years and three for more than three years. Government desire early disposal of these pending cases.

Demarcation.—The work of demarcation was chiefly confined to the clearing of boundaries of old lines. The total of the line dealt with was 1,845 miles and the operations cost Rs. 14,057, as against Rs. 11,803 in the previous year. Government trust that the entire work will be completed within the next two years.

Forest Survey.—The special party organised in the year 1904-05 to survey the forests is reported to have practically completed the work, and will be taken up at the end of January next. The actual area of State Forests, including overlaps and enclaves surveyed, during the four years they have been at work, 2,773·15 square miles, the work done during the year under review comprising an area of 177 square miles. It is hoped that the maps of the forests will also be ready before the establishment is disbanded.

Sandalwood.—The collection of sandalwood was restricted to overmatured trees, which yield the best quality of wood. 3,018 tons and 19 cwts. of sandalwood were prepared for the market during the year and yielded 2,445 tons and 14 cwts. of sandal wood and 270 tons and 74 cwts. of white chips, showing a wastage of 10·03 per cent., against 9·0 in the previous year. The quantity sold was 2,433 tons and 14 cwts., and the revenue realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 13,67,630, against Rs. 12,84,984 for 2,381 tons and 13 cwts. in the previous year. The all-round average rate secured per ton was Rs. 551 against Rs. 539 in the previous year and has been the highest on record. A sum of Rs. 29,497 was also realised by the sale of 52 tons 16 cwts. and 104 lbs. of wood belonging to inamdar villages. The high rates secured for certain classes are stated to be due to the special demand for them in the European market. There has been, however, no appreciable fall in the prices of roots and the ordinary local classes.

Financial Results.—The total revenue of the year brought on the accounts was Rs. 24,08,066, including Rs. 22,74,458 of the opening balance. Out of this amount Rs. 22,74,458 was actually realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,608 to be realised during the current year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,56,495, of which a sum of Rs. 3,72,518 was incurred under "Conservancy and works" and Rs. 2,83,977 under "Establishment." The net income of the Department was Rs. 16,17,963, as against Rs. 12,73,528 in the previous year and Rs. 10,59,162 the average of the preceding five years. The surplus under sandalwood alone amounted to Rs. 11,25,195.

General.—Government have noted the appreciative remarks of the Conservator regarding the services of Messrs. M. G. Rama Rao (Deputy Conservator) and H. Ramiah (Assistant Conservator), Conservator complains of the paucity of competent gazetted Officers at a time when the Department is being developed to the utmost in all directions. Government trust that, with the return of the two students under training at Oxford and the promotion of deserving junior Officers to the higher grades, this defect will be removed. The two new divisions were formed in the Shimoga District gives some relief to the District Forest Officer. Certain ranges have also been split up. A Special Editor has been appointed to check the accounts of the District Forest Offices and offices subordinate thereto, and his services are reported to have been of great use to the Conservator in his inspection of the District Forest Offices. In conclusion, the Government have much pleasure in noticing the high level of efficiency maintained in the Department under the control of the Conservator, Mr. Bahadur M. Muthannah.

Bangalore, 11th March.—The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser leaves for Bombay on the 23rd instant and will return with Mrs. Fraser, who is coming from England.

Small-pox is prevalent in Bangalore City and a case of cholera, believed to be imported from Palghat, has occurred.

Details from the various British units in Garrison with the Band of the 14th Hussars left this evening for Wellington on convalescent leave.

Mrs. Bullock Workman will deliver a lecture relating her Himalayan mountaineering experiences in the Mayo Hall on the 15th instant at 6-30 p.m., and will hand over the proceeds to the St. Andrew's Girls' Schools.

The ceremony of the opening of the new Hostel for the Technical Section of the Rai Bahadur Arcot Krishnaswmy Moodelliar's Institutions will be performed by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

Several Volunteer members of the S. I. R. A., are arranging to present an appeal to the Council of the R.A., requesting that body to cancel the proceedings of the general meeting which was held on the 9th instant, on the ground that the Executive Committee acted "ultra vires" in permitting the elimination of voters under Rule 5 of the Regulations, and stating that the Rule is not capable of such interpretation placed on it, and that, therefore the carrying of the various Resolution last Saturday and which they contend was an illegal majority vitiates the proceedings.

A pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday evening at St. Andrew's Church, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles Lister, Assistant at the Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Mills, and Miss Marion Rickie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rickie, of Bangalore City. The Rev. J. D. Michael performed the ceremony. The bride was tastefully attired in a gown of Oriental satin over silk glace and wore a Limerick lace veil and a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride's younger sister was the only bridesmaid. A number of friends were present at the church and at a reception which was subsequently held at the residence of the bride's parents. The happy couple left last night for Bombay en route to England.

PRESENTATION TO MR. ABDUL RAHMAN.

Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Rahman, Second Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, was to-day presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, which was recently conferred on him by the Viceroy. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, gave a Garden Party in honour of Mr. Abdul Rahman, to which practically all Bangalore was invited. Among the more distinguished guests who were present were Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore; Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rangasawmy Iyengar, Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. S. Ismay, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, Mr. S. Setlur, Mr. M. J. Bhabha, Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, Mr. H. Sparkes, Mr. J. G. Tait, Mr. McHutchin, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Colonel Brown-Synge Hutchinson, Colonel Wolley-Dod, Colonel Fry, Colonel Bromfield, the Rev. H. Welchman, the Rev. Fr. Tabard, the Rev. L. Froger, the Rev. J. D. Rees, the Rev. W. Joss, the Heads of Departments in the Mysore and British Service, Mr. F. J. Richards, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. T. B. Copeland, most of the Commissioners of the City and Station Municipalities, a number of Mahomedan gentlemen and a numerous gathering of ladies. A pleasant time was spent in the earlier part of the afternoon with tennis, punting, refreshments and other amusements, including some excellent music by the Band of the 81st Pioneers.

Latter in the afternoon the guests gathered round the steps leading down to the Residency lawn, when the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser made the following speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasing duty this afternoon to deliver to Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Rahman the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration which has been conferred upon him by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This decoration I would remind you was instituted particularly to reward good work done in the public interest, over and beyond the faithful discharge of official duty, and I wish briefly to recount the services rendered by the Khan Bahadur which have earned for him this honourable mark of H. E. the Viceroy's approbation.

The scourge of plague, which first made its appearance in Bangalore ten years ago, has not been without some compensation in the sympathy and co-operation engendered between the people and the authorities by their united efforts to master the common foe. The plague policy of the local Government, as you know, has included two main measures, first to give direct protection to the individual by inoculation, and simultaneously to improve away the insanitary conditions which produce plague by building a new extension of the Civil and Military Station.

For either measure, to achieve success, it was essential that the authorities should win the confidence of the people, and where plague is to be fought, confidence can be inspired only by individual effort and personal influence Many are the public spirited citizens and officials to whom we owe thanks for their labour in this course, but perhaps to no one man is greater credit due than to Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman. As Treasury Officer and Second Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station the Khan Bahadur is a busy enough public officer, but for many months past he has made time every day to spend in the bazaars organising those private inoculation gatherings which have been so fruitful in results or in encouraging people to remove to the extension which he has helped to lay out. This has been no spasmodic effort on his part, but day after day he has devoted his time and labour to the cause with a steady persistency that no initial discouragement could abate, and he has his reward in the knowledge that his efforts have materially assisted a campaign which, it can be demonstrated, as saved hundreds of lives in this city.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman is a gentleman whose character and benevolence make him every one's friend, respected alike by Mahomedan's, Hindu and Europeans, all of whom, during his long career, he has taken part in helping whenver any charitable work has been afoot, and many will be the congratulations he will receive on his new honour. None, however, let me assure him, will be more sincere than those of myself, who have personally seen the value of his services, and I will only add the wish that not only may he enjoy, for many years to come health and happiness to wear his Kaiser-i-Hind decoration, but that he may long continue to wear it in the same loyal and active service of Government and his fellow citizens. (Cheers.)

The Resident then fastened on the Medal to Mr. Abdul Rahman's breast and warmly shook his hand congratulating him on the distinction.

KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RAHMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Abdul Rahman made the following reply:—The Hon'ble the Resident, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my duty to return thanks in the first place to Government for conferring on me the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and also to the Hon'ble the Resident for having recommended me for this distinguished title as well as for having taken the trouble of organising this Garden Party. The Hon'ble the Resident has just spoken of me in very warm and eulogistic terms, and I am the more sensible of his commendation of me as I am aware that his popularity and personal authority are not less appreciated by all present here than his administrative capabilities. I am so overwhelmed with mingled feelings of joy and confusion that I am unable to find adequate words to express my gratitude. I must confess indeed that I am quite undeserving of the title bestowed on me to-day. All I lay claim to is the earnest purpose I have always had of acquitting myself of my duties as a servant of the Crown to the best of my abilities. The consciousness on my part and the gracious acknowledgment on the part of Government that I have constantly endeavoured to discharge my various functions to the satisfaction of my superior officers is, in my eyes, a sufficient compensation for my pains. At the same time, I must say that the second honour conferred on me to-day is an additional reward highly valued by me.

I beg to say openly that I always considered it a most honourable privilege to serve the British Government and that they may rely on my entire devotion to their interests. The medal just presented to me shall be preserved with respectful pride by myself and my family. It will also be looked upon by us an invaluable token of generosity on the part of Government and the Hon'ble the Resident. Once more I thank the Hon'ble the Resident most sincerely. (Cheers.)

MYSORE.

Mysore, 11th March.—The Government of Mysore are arranging to establish a telephone connection between the Capital and Bangalore, a distance of 86 miles in order to facilitate official communications.

Mr. S. Ismay, I.C.S., Chief Judge of Mysore, who arrived here last week inspected the Civil Courts here and in Nanjangud.

A circular has been issued by the Chief Court that Magistrates may not permit "Mukhtiars," Third Grade Pleaders, to appear for parties in stations where advocates and pleaders are available.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 7th March.—The first annual meeting of the Trevandrum Ladies' Association was held this evening, at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall. Among those present were T. H. Setu Lekshmy Bayi, Senior Ranee, Setu Parvathy Bayi, Junior Ranee, their mothers, and Mrs. Bensley. The meeting opened with "God Save Our Maharaj" sung by the girls. This was followed by "Sthri Samaja Mangalam," a song in Malayalam, which was very well rendered.

The report for the past year was read by Mrs. Ramakrishna Pillay, one of the Honorary Secretaries. The following is a summary of the report.

The Association first thanked Their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Ranees for consenting to be present, and the former for having consented to preside on the occasion. The idea of a Ladies' Association has been for a long, time projected. In 1887 H. H. Parvathy Bayi, the late Junior Ranee, convened a meeting of ladies in connection with the Jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria. It did not work afterwards When the late Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E, was British Resident here, his amiable and sympathetic wife earnestly tried to draw together women of all classes, and in particular to promote social intercourse between European and Indian women. She organized "At Homes," Concerts, Garden Parties, and Penny Readings, for the instruction and delectation of her Indian sisters. The death of Mr. Grigg cut short Mrs. Grigg's good work, and since then there has been no sustained effort to carry on the work initiated by her. Still there were seen signs of a new life among women, due no doubt to the stimulus given to female education in Travancore by a long line of well-intentioned Maharajahs. About two years ago an attempt was made to revive the activity of a Ladies' Association, and it was not again very successful. A second attempt proved more successful mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Raman Tampi and Mrs. Ramakrishna Pillay. About 40 ladies informally met at the house of the former at the end of February last year and resolved to start the Association. A provisional Committee was appointed to draft rules and arrange other details. The first meeting took place at the Native High School, with thirty members. At the end of the year the strength was about 100, and includes Mrs. Sadasivier (wife of Mr. T. Sadasivier, Chief Justice) and half a dozen other Brahmin ladies, the major portion being Nair ladies. Though the members are not bound to pay any periodical subscriptions, they very generously volunteered to meet the necessary expenses for holding the Onam special meeting and the social gathering at the National Club premises. On the whole there were eleven ordinary meetings, two special meetings and one social gathering. Essays, conversations, and recitations were the chief items of business transacted. Among the Presidents of the thirteen meetings, there were old ladies of respectable families and of orthodox views. There were fifteen essays read on subjects closely connected with their moral and material welfare. At one of the special meetings T. H. the Ranees were present, and the Senior Ranee presided.

Two events of interest were noted in the report. The demise of the consort of His Highness the pen-ultimate Maharajah of Travancore, who sympathised with the aims and aspirations of the Association, and was of much help for meetings and social meetings, was a serious loss to the members. The second matter was the appointment of three of its members as Assistant Inspectresses in the Educational Department of the State.

MRS. BENSLEY'S SPEECH.

The reading of the report was followed by a speech from Mrs. Bensley, who said:—

Your Highnesses, and Ladies,—I am sure we all have listened with the greatest interest to the reading of the first annual report of the Trevandrum Ladies' Association, by the Secretary, which, in spite of many vicissitudes and disappointments, has reached a point in its history to-day of which it may well be proud. Any movement which aims, as this Association does, to bring together on the common ground of friendship those ladies who have their country's welfare at heart, and who are anxious, as it were, to move with the times by social and friendly gatherings among themselves, where they can discuss the more important topics of the day—music, literature and so forth—any movement like this, deserves the greatest encouragment and admiration. From what the Secretary has told us, it has been no easy task, though to-day it can boast of nearly, if not quite a hundred members. This is, indeed, most encouraging. The fact of the presence here this afternoon of their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Ranees, shows that you already have an influential and a very necessary support. Women nowadays—both of the East and of the West—play a far more important part in the world than they did some years ago. It is not considered curious at all if a woman has to earn her own living by professions which, up to comparatively recent years, were filled only by men. The enormous amount of good done in this country by ladies who have taken up medicine is well known, and this is only one of many professions in which they have been equally successful. It is not, however, necessary to have a profession in order to mix with one's fellow-beings. All should try to come in touch with each other by mutual interest, when they can share in each other's joys or sorrows and add fresh interest to their lives by enlarging their horizons and coming into contact with those who may have, perhaps, travelled more in this wonderful world of ours, and with others, whose views are wider than their own. All can surely learn something from each other. I take it that this Association wishes to bring about an interchange of thoughts and ideas among us all by pleasant gatherings like this which I understand takes place once a month.

The Secretary has mentioned Mrs. Grigg and the interest she took during the short time she was in Trevandrum, in bringing together the East and the West. She had a happy knack of being able to do so with tact, and her Garden Parties and musical gatherings were much appreciated. She would have entered heart and soul into your Association. I have been away in England for the past year, so am not well acquainted with the working of the Trevandrum Ladies' Association as I hope to be later on, and I wish the pleasant task of replying to your first annual report had been in abler hands than my own, though I feel greatly honoured in being asked to say a few words this evening. Please believe me when I say that the Trevandrum Ladies' Association is very success and a great future, and I am sure I am echoing the wishes of my European friends here this evening, and let me add that I hope your Association will have the sympathy which it well deserves.

This was followed by songs, recitations and representation of a scene from "Julius Cæsar":—Mark Antony's Funeral Oration.

Her Highness the Senior Ranee, who is only about thrrteen years old, then made the following brief speech:—

Ladies,—It has given me great pleasure to preside at the first anniversary meeting of your Association. I was not aware that a Presidential Address would form an item of the programme. It is therefore, with much diffidence that I now venture to address you, I need hardly say that I am deeply interested in the welfare of this Association and heartily wish it all success. I have to offer you my best thanks for doing me the honour of asking me to preside on this interesting occasion.

The usual votes of thanks were then proposed by Mrs. Raman Tampi. With the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings were brought a successful close.

QUILON.

Quilon, 8th March.—The second annual general meeting of the Quilon Branch of the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India was held in the St. Aloysius' High School on Sunday, the 7th instant. Owing to the absence of the Right Revd. Dr. Benziger, Bishop of Quilon, in Europe, the meeting was presided over by the Right Revd. Fr. John of the Cross, Vicar-General of the Diocese. The report and accounts for the years 1907 and 1908 were submitted by the Honorary Secretary. The Revd. Fr. Jerome O'Connell then delivered a speech in English on the advantages of Associations which was followed by a speech in Malayalam by the Revd. Fr. John Netto on the necessity of Catholics joining the Association. Mr. J. O. Surrae then addressed the assembly on the responsibility of Catholic parents in regard to the training of children, following which the Revd. Fr. Peter gave a vernacular rendering of the Revd Fr. Jerome's speech, for the benefit of the non-English knowing section. After the Chairman's concluding remarks, a vote of thanks was proposed to the Chair, and the song, "God Bless the Pope," was sung by the seminarists of St. Raphael.

After this, the business meeting was held, at which the Secretary's report and accounts were adopted, a new Managing Committee was appointed and a Select Committee was formed to frame rules. The Very Revd. Fr. Polycarp, the President, having resigned his position, the Right Revd. Fr. John of the Cross, Vicar-General, was nominated as President.

The meeting was largely attended and was successfully held indicating that Catholics are now becoming conscious of the manifold interests of an Association of the kind.

THE Paris Police have arrested a new kind of autograph fiend. He had written a large number of letters to well-known men couched in the following terms; "An order has been given to my firm in your name. Forgive me for asking whether this order was authorised by you." In every case, of course, he got a reply and his collection of autographs is a fine one.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Lord Morley's Scheme.

CRITICISM BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill was resumed on February 24.

Viscount Midleton, who had moved the adjournment of the debate on the previous night, said they must face the fact that they had raised up by education a very considerable population capable of taking an interest in political affairs, and had inspired them with the idea of political activity. Having invited them to the threshold of Government, the door could hardly be shut in their faces. When legislators saw the admirable results which had followed Lord Cromer's efforts in Egypt, where he associated the natives of the country in as large a degree as possible in the government, they ought to take their courage in both hands and go as far as they could in the direction Lord Morley indicated. If they passed the Bill, however, they must remember that they were giving a blank cheque, on the filling up of which depended the whole immediate future of English government, and perhaps English rule in India.

The Bill was largely based on regulations. He did not complain of that, for on many occasions the rulers had been shackled by the fact that statute governed so many things in connection with Indian government, When they looked at the vast mass of questions which would arise under these regulations they must acquiesce in Lord Morley's opinion that the varying powers to change them must be left in his hands. Much depended on whether the regulations were drawn up on the cautious plane of Indian administration, or were supplemented by the more adventurous spirit which Lord Morley had infused into what had been erroneously termed the fossils of Whitehall. Bearing in mind the great example of many measures of far less magnitude, in which Parliament had insisted that regulations to be made by the Government of the day under the Bill should be laid before Parliament, and should not take effect for forty days, and not if an address to the Crown to nullify or alter them were moved, he would urge a similar course should be adopted now.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

With regard to the promotion of natives to the Viceroy's Council, it would be lamentable if they were to do anything to alienate the sympathy of considerable classes or to weaken the central executive. Lord Morley had said that his intention was to appoint a native to the Viceroy's Council, and that having been said, it could never be gone back upon. What would be the effect of a Provincial Government? Instead of having a practical autocracy as Governor, his responsibility would be shared with a Council and a Council which might not always be in accord with him. It would mean a small Parliament, with perhaps a majority against him, with very much enlarged powers, and with the certainty of occupying a great deal more time and of having some dangerous elements in its composition. With regard to the legislative proposals, he thought the noble Viscount had been carried away somewhat by his own Parliamentary experience. He could not imagine anything more foreign to the present spirit of conducting business in India than the placing of a Governor of a province vis-a-vis with this Legislative Council. There was nothing whatever in the Bill or the regulations which had been foreshadowed to prevent a man who had been the subject of criminal prosecution or even deported by the Secretary of State from being on the Council.

Viscount Morley: Undoubtedly one of the regulations will determine certain classes of prohibition and exclusion. We have not yet got a full list of the proposed disqualifications, but such as that indicated by the noble Viscount will undoubtedly find a place in those exclusions. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Midleton said he was much relieved to hear it. Perhaps the Secretary of State would tell them whether he proposed to make the prohibition by regulation against a particular class, or give a vote to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Viscount Morley: It will certainly have to be by general regulations with excluding categories.

Viscount Midleton said that was an extremely advantageous addition to their information. A very grave scandal in that respect would be avoided by the intentions of the Secretary of State. At the same time, even apart from that, the apprehension was very strong that the Governor might find himself at certain times in a very awkward situation. The mass of Indian people would have very little voice in the election of these Councils. They might have the right and the opportunity, but they would have neither the initiative nor the organisation. On the other hand, the agitators had organisations, and the work might be paralysed to a large extent.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS.

He could not help thinking that the Secretary of State had been disposed to some extent to press on India some of the worst features of English Parliamentary practice. He had raised these points in no hostility to the Bill, but he felt that if the noble Viscount was to carry with him anything like that consensus of opinion he desired in this country it would be necessary for him to alter the regulations in some degree, and to undertake that they should be laid before Parliament for the usual period. If the noble Viscount took power, as he would, to constitute the Executive Councils for the various provinces and to increase the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay, he trusted that power would not be put into effect before the British Parliament had before it the opinion of those who were chiefly qualified to form opinion in India, the Provincial Governors themselves. Thirdly, he would ask the noble Viscount, with regard to the Executive Councils, that he would consider the modification of the numbers, without which under pressure on the officials could not possibly be avoided. He hoped, too, the noble Viscount would remove his unfortunate imitation of the worst form of British Parliamentary abuse—that of allowing supplemental questions, on which he had insisted. These modifications were not intended to interfere with the general course of the reforms of the Secretary of State, which were a great step forward. It was impossible, however, to hide the fact that nine-tenths of the whole adult population of India were intellectually in swaddling clothes, and did not seem to have the least desire to take them off. He urged on the noble Viscount that in setting up these semi-Parliamentary institutions he should not mistake the shadow for the substance, and not do something which would give opportunities for self-advertisement to a few individuals, but which might altogether clog the wheels of government in India, and, while endeavouring to broaden the basis on which our law, constitution, and government rested, and in alienating from us the sympathies of the great mass of the governing classes. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Reay said although it was twenty years since he left India, he would have been quite willing to have had a Legislative Council, with no official majority. When he was Governor of Bombay he took care to appoint in the Legislative Council the leaders of the native community, and he had nothing but the most pleasant recollection of the debates.

The Earl of Cromer thought it was not surprising that there should be a good deal of difference of opinion as to the appointment of a native to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Even those who like, himself, agreed with the proposals, must admit it was, to a certain extent, a leap in the dark. (Hear, hear.) The main test by which the proposals should be judged was whether the political or the efficiency argument was to predominate.

After a good deal of hesitation he had come to the conclusion that the political argument ought to be allowed to predominate. If he thought that the appointment of a native would shake British supremacy he would be the first to object to it, and the recent disputes between Mohamedans and Hindus showed that India would be the cockpit wherein rival races and creeds would fight out their quarrels if the strong arm of the Executive were relaxed. He, however, hoped that, so far from the supremacy being shaken, it would be rather strengthened. There were many objections to the proposals in detail, but they were of secondary importance. Throughout Asia there was a movement to associate natives, not only with the framing of their laws, but with appointments to high posts. It would not be politic to oppose an absolute non possumus in regard to the most important of the Asiatic empires, and in view of the educational system which had been adopted in this country for the past fifty years, it would not be possible to resist the movement for any very considerable length of time.

REASONABLE MODIFICATION.

The position of India was almost unique. It was the only important country in the world where higher education was considerably advanced which was governed in all essential particulars by non-resident foreigners, and in which the higher Civil Service was in the hands of aliens appointed by a foreign country, under a stringent educational test. The system had yielded good results, but the time had come when it required, not radical alteration, but some reasonable modification. if it was to be modified it must be in the direction of allowing natives greater scope in either the Legislative or Executive Councils. What the natives did really require, and what should be bestowed on them, was some minor but effective share in the government of the country, and that could only be done by giving them some administrative functions. In the Natives States they had had some scope and opening, but not in British India. There was some thing in the objection that the appointment of natives would hamper discussion in the Councils, and render free and intimate intercourse between the members impossible, but that objection also must not be exaggerated.

It had been said by Lord Morley that only 3 per cent, of the educated classes could be called Extremists, but it must not be forgotten that they exercised a most pernicious effect on the other 97 per cent. The only way to deal with them was by stern repression, but as the same time some effort must be made to deal with the Extremists who dwelt in England. The educated sympathiser with the criminal was as guilty if not more so, than the throwers of bombs and the users of the knife who were his dupes in India. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that it would be very desirable that Parliament should have the opportunity of seeing the regulations He entirely sympathised with the general scheme and trusted that the Act would go to India, not with the grudging consent of Parliament, but with the unanimous approval not only of all parties in the Legislature but of the nation at large (Hear, hear.)

Lord Courtney deprecated much of the criticism as rather inconsistent with the acceptance of the primary principle of the Bill. Those who consented to the end had better consent to the inevitable machinery by which it was attained. They could not say what would be the development fifty years hence of the reforms in India to-day, and, although he did not wish to prophesy, he saw no reason whatever for laying down the maxim that Colonial self-government could never under any circumstances come to pass in British India.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S VIEWS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said: During the course of this debate Viscount Morley has referred to the fact that this Bill is in a sense the outcome of another Bill, for which I had a considerable share of responsibility in the year 1892. If any credit was due for the initiation of that measure it was due rather to my distinguished predecessor, Lord Dufferin, from whom, before I arrived in India, I had the outline of the scheme. It was our earnest desire to infuse new life into the then Legislative Councils, and we were fully prepared to resort to election wherever it seemed to us that it would be safe to do so. It seemed to us best, so far as possible to work from the botton upwards, and take as the basis of our scheme the existing Municipal Boards and Corporations. We thought it desirable to confer on the newly-created constituencies only the rights of recommending certain persons for appointment to the Councils subject to the approval of the head of the Government, and we took the utmost pains to protect the Government and safeguard its authority by leaving it in possession of an official majority, and by very carefully restricting the right of free debate and the right of addressing questions to the Government.

Our Bill was considered a step in advance, and was regarded favourably in India. The question now arises whether the time has not come to go rather further. I think that question has, by common consent, been answered in the affirmative, and that Viscount Morley certainly carries with him the opinion of both sides of the House. (Hear, hear.) It has been shown that at certain points the Act of 1892 has not operated exactly as might have been wished and that there are defects in it which it should not be beyond our power to remove. (Hear, hear.)

"WENT ONE BETTER."

I am very anxious to do Lord Morley no injustice, but I think I am within the mark when I say that his scheme, the details of which are to be found in the Bill, in his Despatch to the Government of India, and in his speeches in Parliament, goes very considerably beyond what was suggested to him by the Government of India. I hope he will not think me irreverent if I use an expression derived from a game of cards very popular on the other side of the Atlantic—he saw Lord Minto's hand, and went one better. (Hear, hear.) I say that because his scheme is based certainly on popular election, it gets rid of the official majority, extends the power of dealing with the Budget, and, as we understand, leaves the right of interpellation. It does more; it breaks entirely fresh ground in that it deals with the question of Executive Councils, both the Viceroy's and the Provincial, which, as he knows, were only dealt with in Lord Minto's despatch in a way to which I shall refer presently. He may say with great fairness that most of these things are left to be dealt with by regulations under the Bill. That no doubt is the case, but the general result, as far as I can see, of his action, is that he has converted an extremely cautious proposal made by the Government of India into a scheme which in my judgment is very much less cautious, and reaches very much further. And this is done at a moment when the greatest possible caution is necessary in dealing with Indian affairs.

It was truly said by Viscount Midleton that the effect of these proposals on the Legislative Councils cannot really be understood unless you consider not the effect of each separate, proposal, but the cumulative effect taken all together. Taken by themselves, these things are serious enough. You have a large increase in the number of the Councils, you have a system of election which is foreign to the ideas of the people of India. It is a European system, which they do not understand, and which I do not believe they greatly care about. (Hear, hear.)

Then there is the question of the right of the head of the Government to object to the appointment of an unsuitable and undesirable member. Lord Morley made an announcement which interested us extremely, and which I am bound to say goes far towards disarming any misgiving which I have on this particular point. We understand that in the rules which are to be promulgated there are to be certain categories of exclusion, and I have no doubt that in that net he will catch some of the personages whose presence on these Councils would be most objectionable. But as long as the head of the Government has no right to object to a particular member on the ground that his presence would fatally impair the efficiency or good order of the Council, so long will there be a risk, and a very considerable risk, that men will be appointed, will be elected—I am not speaking of men who have actually undergone imprisonment or anything of that kind—who can be familiarly described as very dangerous firebrands, and who will take advantage of their presence in Council to make good government extremely difficult or impossible.

PROMOTERS OF SEDITION.

I am afraid I must admit that in the eyes of the people of India it would seem most strange and unaccountable that the Government should tolerate on these bodies the presence of men who are known to be flagrantly disloyal and promoters of sedition. They will ask themselves why these things happen. A friend showed me not long ago a very interesting passage in an article published in a magazine in this country by a rather well-known Indian gentleman. This is what he says as to the way in which Indian members under the present system sometimes find their way into these Councils:

"A man desirous of entering a Council has now but to make a few speeches before a debating club of schoolboys, denouncing the foreign rule as a course, branding very European official as a scoundrel, and every subordinate British rule as a vagabond. Thus he paves his way to election to a Council, as a member of which he describes every measure originating with the Government as inhuman and unjust. He soon wins appreciation as a champion of liberty, and has not to wait very long for a seat on the Legislative Council."

That is the way in which the intelligent Indian looks at the admission of this undesirable class to seats in the Legislative Councils. I trust Lord Morley when he comes to deal with the question of the regulations will consider very carefully whether it is not necessary to strengthen the hands of the head of the Government on this point.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

I pass to the question of official majorities. I confess I am sorry that the official majorities are to exist no longer. I think it is a dangerous thing to expose these local Governors to be outvoted in Council. I think it would be a shock to their authority, a shock which we should, if possible, avoid. A good deal has been said as to the effect of these changes on the position of the officials who will take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Councils. I entirely agree with what was said by Lord Curzon as to the very deplorable effect it may have upon their position in the future. In the first place, their presence in the Council will distract their attention. They will be taken away from their proper work, the department to which they belong will be disorganised, and they will be given work to which a great many of them are by no means fitted. I desire to associate myself with all those who have spoken with respect of this most distinguished body of public servants, but they have not been brought up to take part in the hurly-burly of public discussion. Many of us, I suppose, at different times have had a feeling of anguish when called upon to make an important speech. What, then, would be the feeling of a wretched assistant-secretary, who had to go down to a Council and stand an hour's heckling from men who could hold their own at that amusement with any Scotch heckler or Irish member of Parliament? (Laughter.)

As I have said, a great deal depends on the rules which are to be made. This Bill, as my noble friend pointed out, is really a blank cheque, and until the rules are made we do not know how the blank cheque is going to be filled up. But I am anxious to elicit a little more information as to the extent to which the noble Viscount proposes to take Parliament into his confidence with regard to these rules.

Viscount Morley: The regulations, rules, and proclamations must be made by the Government of India, but I think it right that the heads of these regulations should be stated to Parliament, and my intention is, when we go into Committee, to explain to the House what the heads of the regulations are, what they effect, and what they come to.

The Marquis of Lansdowne: Until we have had an opportunity of hearing the promised statement I will only make the general observation that on the face of it I should have thought there was a great deal to be said for the view that Parliament should be given an opportunity of seeing the whole of the rules in their complete form, and that then it should be open to anyone to call attention to them, or even to move a resolution with regard to them. (Opposition cheers.) Of course, I do not suggest that the regulations should be moved in Parliament and debated clause by clause. The part of the scheme with regard to Executive Councils has been apparently put through with very great haste. Why was the long and laborious consultation with experts necessary in the case of the Legislative Councils? Why are we given all these copious materials for forming a judgment on that point? Why, on the other hand, were there no consultations and why are we given no materials in the case of these Executive Councils? I am afraid His Majesty's Government have now got into the habit of legislating first and consulting afterwards. (Opposition cheers.) We had a leading case in old-age pensions last year. I think there is going to be another leading case in the Bill for disestablishing the Welsh Church. (Hear, hear.) There does not seem to be any point in the scheme where consultation was more called for than this particular point. Is it really quite fair to impose upon the Lieut.-Governor of a province a Legislative Council which perhaps he does not want to convert his subordinates into colleagues, to associate with him whether he likes it or not one or two Indian colleagues, without at least giving him an opportunity of urging anything in opposition to the proposal? (Hear, hear.)

SENTIMENTAL CONSIDERATION.

One word with regard to the much-vexed question of the Indian member on the Viceroy's Council. Although I do not see eye to eye with Viscount Morley on this point. I most entirely appreciate the feelings which induced him to make the proposal. I understand this is a case in which the Secretary of State thinks that political—or perhaps I should say sentimental—considerations should be allowed to outweigh considerations based on efficiency pure and simple. I am the last person in the world to desire that in a case of this kind no weight should be given to sentimental considerations but I would ask what sentiment are we talking about? Is it Indian sentiment, or are we quite sure it is not European sentiment we are taking into account? I believe, if it were possible to ascertain what Indian sentiment is on this point by a referendum or other means, it would be found that the preponderance of sentiment was against putting an Indian on the Viceroy's Council.

I do not know in what quarters Viscount Morley would look for opinion on the point. The inarticulate masses for whose benefit we govern India know nothing

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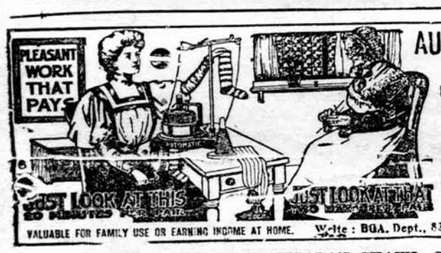

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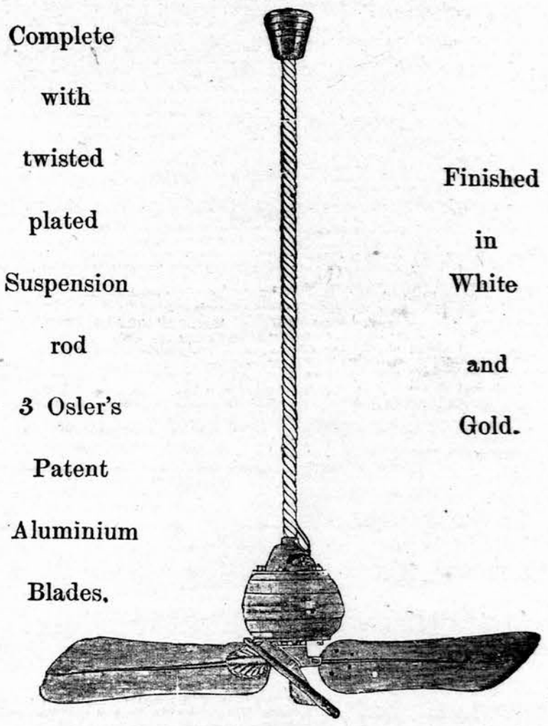

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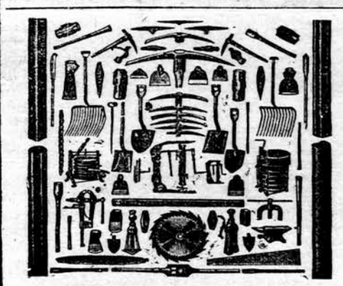

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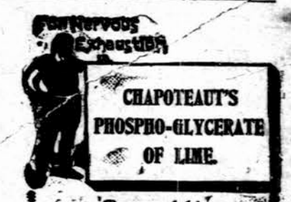

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